

# ARMY



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### THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

REVIEWING the operations of the last ten days in front of Petersburg, it will be seen that since the two affairs near the Weldon Railroad on the 22d and 23d of June, the main Army has been comparatively at rest. Our loss in prisoners by the former engagement is now stated by alleged official count of the enemy, to be about 1,700 men and officers. After the sudden envelopment of the fine Vermont brigade of the Sixth corps, upon the 23d, the troops were massed more closely in the direction of the Jerusalem road. Divisions of the Fifth corps were rapidly moved down to supporting distance on the same evening, and our line was sheltered by throwing up breastworks. The next morning, Friday, marchings and counter-marchings to get position and to strengthen the line, were promptly conducted, and, during the process, a part of the Fifth corps was at one time brought under a hot and accurate artillery fire from the enemy, which was eventually checked by our batteries. The enemy, however, had, in the main, withdrawn from his advanced position on our left, towards the railroad again, and now concentrated a tremendous fire on the Eighteenth corps at the right. As this corps held the southerly bank of the Appomattox, to which its right nearly reached, the enemy was able to open a series of heavy batteries on its flank from the opposite side of the river, which is held by him. Fortunately, strong works had been thrown up to guard against an enfilading fire from this quarter, and the men were well protected from the iron shower. This cannonading, accordingly, though one of the most startling and terrific of the campaign, effected little damage. The charge by HAGOON's brigade on HENRY's brigade, at its close, resulted, as has been described, in our capture of the attacking skirmish line, consisting of rather more than 150 men of the Eleventh and Twenty-seventh South Carolina. The position occupied by Colonel HENRY's brigade, whose right is about 300 yards from the Appomattox, is more favorable for assault than any other on the front of the corps, as the enemy can approach nearly all the way under cover. Their skirmish line was decoyed by Colonel HENRY into his "French pits," from which, of course, they could not get out. In rear of the skirmishing regiment were two or three brigades, who speedily returned. Our loss in killed and wounded was very small, much smaller, obviously, than that of the enemy. The entire loss was 306.

On the opening of this main attack, the artillery at other points of the line, and especially in front of the Fifth and Second corps began a rapid fire. For a short time the roar was continuous. But at these other points, it died away rapidly, and a slight demonstration of infantry in BIRNEY's front, was speedily repelled. After more than an hour of incessant thunder of cannon and mortars, and crash of bursting shells, in SMITH's front, there was a lull also there. During all the day of Friday, however, there was a rattling fire along the picket lines, the sharpshooters

of the two Armies rivalling each other in fatal dexterity. Desultory cannonading also broke out here and there, and, during the forenoon, the enemy shelled the batteries in BUTLER's front with some spirit, but no damage. In the afternoon there was a little skirmishing on the left of the line, in front of the Sixth corps, and our forces crept out slowly towards the enemy, who was found to have retired from the advanced breastworks held by him on the day preceding. In this direction, there were mysterious general movements by the enemy, and our own forces were marched to anticipate him; but nothing serious was attempted.

On Saturday, the 25th, SHERIDAN's cavalry, consisting of TORBERT's and GREGG's divisions, succeeded in crossing the James safely, four or five miles above Fort Powhatan, where the pontoon bridges could be guarded by gunboats, and the enemy kept away from his rear. The wagon train was several miles in length, and the cavalry in addition, marching across two abreast, and about six thousand strong, made the passage an extended one. The enemy was active upon SHERIDAN's rear, but, with the aid of the gunboats, the latter was soon safe. Loud as have been the praises of this cavalry expedition, it is pretty certain that both its use and its glory have been overestimated. Its movement towards Gordonsville was less successful than had been anticipated. It traversed an exhausted region, and what with terrible heat and drought, and roads pulverized into dust, the horses became badly jaded. Men and animals were both wearied by the long march and the lack of food and forage. WADE HAMPTON followed the column all the way, but did not venture to seriously harass it until towards its close, when he coolly crossed the Mattaponi and Pamunkey ahead of SHERIDAN, outtrode him, and made that attack on the trains which SHERIDAN had fortunately left at White-House, of which an account has been given. General ABERCROMBIE, with two or three thousand men and some field artillery, and especially with the gunboats, drove off the enemy's cavalry, and, soon after, SHERIDAN came up, and charged on the retreating enemy. After a little rest and recruitment, SHERIDAN took up his guns and long trains, and set out towards the James. So soon as the enemy discovered that he had got this valuable material with him, they again approached him. About ten miles south of White-House, near Jones's Bridge on the Chickahominy, a slight skirmish ensued, on the 23d. Thence the column proceeded slowly towards Charles City Court-House, and, near St. Mary's Church, on the 24th, found the enemy had again anticipated him, and was disputing the way. One of the briskest and severest cavalry battles of the campaign ensued. General GREGG's division was protecting the trains, against which the enemy's attack was directed. From 2 o'clock in the afternoon till evening he succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay, hurrying his wagons along as rapidly as possible, and fighting from one position to another. His artillery at length was got into position, and, although the enemy charged it frequently, they did not succeed in capturing it. At nightfall the enemy desisted from the pursuit, and the whole expedition got under cover of the gunboats near Wilcox's Wharf, having saved every wagon and every gun, with the loss of five or six hundred men, including three or four colonels. The light artillery, which was admirably served, contributed most to the repulse of the fierce Rebel assaults.

On Saturday, the 25th, the oppressive heat, the dust, and all the inconceivable discomfort and sick-

ness caused by a month's drouth, were the principal obstacles to contend with. The enemy was busy repairing the damage on the Weldon Railroad, and our forces were strengthening themselves. Some changes were made in the disposition of forces on the left, and all along the line there was skirmishing, resulting from the proximity of the opposing pickets. There were occasional outbursts of artillery, also, but without serious fighting. About 10 P. M., a sharp attack was made on the right of the Fifth corps, and the left of the Ninth, and an assault attempted. It resulted probably from the advance of a working party who were erecting entrenchments a little nearer the enemy's front. For an hour the firing was rapid and sharp, and the attack somewhat persistent. It resulted in the repulse of the enemy, with less than a score of wounded on our side. The enemy's loss was somewhat greater. The noise awoke the line, and there was more or less firing during the night, in front of the Fifth, Ninth and Eighteenth corps, at successive alarms. There was a brief skirmish also in MARTINDALE's front.

On Sunday, the 26th, the same comparative quiet reigned, with the same record of picket firing, skirmishing near the working parties, and desultory cannonading of the batteries. The weather also continued intensely hot and dry, though a few drops of rain fell. In SMITH's front, it had now become such a custom to throw a 30-pounder Parrott shell into Petersburg at intervals of five minutes, as to produce something of the sound and character of a siege. Our earthworks were advanced steadily and strengthened almost to impregnability. The advance of our working parties is always the signal for skirmishing and picket firing to break out. The firing of our artillery on the Rebel lines gradually became very creditable and accurate, and has so continued up to the present time. In the afternoon, General BURNSIDE witnessed a formal review of FERRERO's colored division. In the evening, there was some musketry firing in front of WILCOX's division of the Ninth corps.

On Monday the 27th, there were no other noticeable operations in front, except from our batteries, which fired into the Petersburg Bridge at a distance of two thousand yards. In the afternoon the gunboat *Hunchback* shelled the enemy in the vicinity of Four Mile Creek. He was supposed to have increased his force in FOSTER's front, but made no demonstration. The 30-pounder Parrott sent its five minute messenger into the city with such regularity as to gain the name amongst the soldiers of the "Petersburgh Express." About 11 o'clock, the enemy retaliated on this battery with a fierce discharge from their heavy guns on the opposite side of the Appomattox. The other batteries in SMITH's front, where a considerable part of our artillery is in position, opened in reply, shelling the city and the enemy's skirmish pits, as well as his guns, until noon. By a tacit agreement in some parts of the line and a formal one in others, the pickets had entered into an agreement not to fire at each other; and, accordingly, one of the quietest days of the campaign was enjoyed. But an order was found necessary by General BIRNEY, that while the picket firing might cease, there should be no intermingling or communication between the opposing lines. The men therefore lay quiet, such as had kept their shelter tents having put them up along the lines as a shelter from the sun. Towards evening, a refreshing shower of rain cooled the air and laid the dust, and caused a general exhilaration of spirits. On the left, some movements were made in the Second



corps to protect our flank against possible demonstrations of the enemy. General HANCOCK resumed command of his corps in the evening.

Tuesday, the 28th, and Wednesday, the 29th, were also quiet days. At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th, there was a false alarm, which got the Eighteenth corps under arms at once, and the guns were double-shotted. Some very heavy siege guns, having been put into position, began the practice of bursting a shell over the city every fifteen minutes during the night. This was continued on succeeding evenings, and on Thursday night a large fire was kindled by them in the city, and the bells set a-ringing. The desultory cannonading day after day had ceased to be a matter of interest. The weather grew a little cooler, and the troops profited by that change and by their period of rest. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions were busy in their admirable labors, distributing luxuries and vegetables amongst the trenches. The news of the movement at home to send vegetables to the Army was received with pleasure, and the news that the commutation clause had been stricken from the Enrollment Act, with positive enthusiasm. On Wednesday a new earthwork for a siege battery, which LEDLIE had thrown up on his front, was the target for rapid cannonading and musketry, with which the enemy endeavored in vain to reduce the work. Towards noon came news that WILSON's cavalry had been intercepted on their return to the Army. The Sixth corps were promptly moved out to their assistance, and GIBBON's division of the Second were marched in, to take the position vacated by the Sixth.

#### WILSON'S CAVALRY ADVENTURES.

The particulars of WILSON's movement against the Danville Railroad are as follows:—About two o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June, WILSON set out from his camps on Blackwater Creek, a little south of Prince George Court-House. His force consisted of the Third cavalry division and KAUTZ's brigade, numbering 6,000 or 8,000 men, with three batteries of four guns each, half rifled ordnance and half light twelve-pounders, and one battery of four small mountain howitzers. KAUTZ had crossed from Bermuda Hundred, and joined WILSON on the 21st. The column struck the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Reims'. The road was cut, the track torn up and burned for several hundred yards, the water tank, dépôt and public buildings burned. At Dutch Cross-roads, near-by, a saw-mill was burned. Crossing the country, the column moved by way of Dinwiddie Court-House to Sutherland's Station, where it struck the Petersburg and Lynchburgh Railroad, and thence marched on to Ford's Station, about twenty-two miles west of Petersburg, KAUTZ being in advance. This was reached before evening, and, by midnight, two locomotives, sixteen cars, a dépôt and a few stores were burned, and several miles of track destroyed, and the command then bivouacked for the night.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 23d, KAUTZ again started out in advance, and by rapid marching soon left a wide gap between himself and the rest of the troops. He struck out along the Southside Railroad, towards Burkesville, the important junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburgh and Richmond and Danville Railroads. Wilson's Station was reached about four o'clock, "Black's and White's" about three hours later, and Nottoway by noon, and then passed on to Burkesville. Here he destroyed dépôts, cars, and similar property, and several miles of track east and west. The railroad was constructed of strap rails, laid on longitudinal stringers of dry yellow pine. Dry rails were piled up against the stringers, and the whole set on fire. The flames burst out everywhere with great vehemence; and with such method and celerity were the various detachments of working parties deployed along the road and put into action, that miles of the railroad were burning at once, by night or day. Meanwhile, the rear was engaged in firing the dépôts and other buildings adjoining the road. The work was accomplished handsomely and swiftly.

But, meanwhile, the main column was some miles in rear of the advance, and, about 3 P. M., while near Nottoway Court-House, was encountered on its right flank by a force of about a brigade, comprising a North Carolina regiment, under Colonel BARRINGER, and a Virginia regiment, under General DEARING. Colonel CHAPMAN's Second brigade was formed in line, and a

sharp fight ensued till nightfall, when the enemy drew off. Our loss was reported at sixty or seventy men; that of the enemy about the same. We lost thirty-four men prisoners. WILSON bivouacked at Nottoway, and KAUTZ, not far from Burkesville.

On the 24th, both forces marched towards Meherin, WILSON across country and KAUTZ along the railroad. There a junction was formed, and the column moved on to Keysville, and bivouacked for the night, KAUTZ's men working hard on the railroad all day, and destroying eighteen miles of track, besides other railroad property. Early on the 25th the march was resumed, and the work of destruction with it. The column pressed rapidly forward until, about the middle of the afternoon, the advance came up to the covered bridge on the Staunton River. It is claimed that every rod of track had been destroyed from Burkesville to this bridge, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and an aggregate of track so far of about fifty miles. It was greatly desired to destroy this important bridge. But while our men had been burning the intermediate track, the enemy had been collecting in force at the bridge, of whose value they were quite as well aware as we. The troops principally consisted of Virginia and North Carolina militia, some of whom had come up from Danville. They were well entrenched, and had some artillery in earthworks, and a piece of ordnance mounted on a plated car, to move along the railroad. The enemy opened with grape and canister. KAUTZ's four regiments immediately deployed, with SPEAR's brigade of the Third New York and Fifth Pennsylvania on the right of the main road, and the First District of Columbia and Eleventh Pennsylvania on the left. Sharp skirmishing, with considerable loss on our side, was kept up for some time, but nothing effectual accomplished by us, and we were compelled to withdraw. The dépôt and some of the track were burned, but the bridge was not. KAUTZ's command were the chief force engaged. Yielding the possession of Staunton Bridge, the column moved up at night to Weylsburgh, which was reached about daylight of the 26th, and halted an hour. The raid being mainly accomplished, more leisure was taken in returning, the route lying through Christianville, thence to Meherrin Creek, and thence to the Double Bridges on the Nottoway. The enemy's cavalry brigade again appeared on our left flank, and occasioned some unimportant skirmishing. About noon of the 28th, the Nottoway River was reached at Double Bridges, and MCINTOSH's Second brigade being in advance, drove the pickets easily upon and across the bridge. It was designed to cross the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Jarrett's, but it being learned that a large force of militia and Weldon troops were there, the route was changed to Stony Creek, the crossing of which is two miles from the Station. MCINTOSH's brigade, the Second Ohio and Third Indiana, dashed across the bridge, and at once met a spirited resistance. Our men, however, all got over, and MCINTOSH formed line of battle. The Rebels were found to have a considerable force lying on the road to the Station. Some skirmishing took place, but our men immediately began to act on the defensive, and scraped together breastworks of rails, logs and earth in the customary manner. The enemy finding us indisposed to force our way, attacked our men vigorously in several charges.

About 11 o'clock at night General WILSON determined to withdraw and endeavor to escape some other way from the toils which he feared the enemy were throwing around him. Accordingly he sent KAUTZ's division at once, with all the wagon and ammunition trains, and with a great collection of contrabands, towards Reims'. He then, before daylight, followed with all the rest of his force, except the First Vermont and Eighth and Twenty-second New York, who were left in the entrenchments to do what they might towards resisting the enemy a while. Meanwhile, KAUTZ was already nearing Reims' Station, and found the enemy strongly posted there. He at once pressed in front and rear, by cavalry and artillery. WILSON soon after came up, and began to try to form line of battle, but was quickly attacked and whipped, and the entire force was soon in confusion. Of course, also, the small detachment at Stony Creek could not withstand the enemy, and was flanked and partly cut off. The situation was extremely critical, and there was much doubt what to do. Meanwhile, the enemy were raking our ranks

and capturing guns and trains. At length, it was not so much a question of whether we could hold our ground as whether the entire force would not be captured. The accounts of this fight are more confused than that of anything preceding in the campaign, but there seemed to be a strong desire to bring off as many men as possible. Finally, there were orders for a general stampede, a *saute qui peut*, by organizations of regiments or squadrons. KAUTZ started with his command pretty nearly due South, and SPEAR's brigade was first to reach the railroad. Other detachments moved hither and thither, and a general helter-skelter race for our lines was made, over ditch and fence, through swamp and wood, dodging into by-paths to escape the enemy, who hotly pursued, shooting at the unresisting rear, and measuring the amount of his slaughter only by the speed of his defeated opponents. The enemy followed close up to our lines, and there gave up the pursuit. On the evening of the 28th the main part of KAUTZ's force reached the picket reserve, and there were able to camp all night, after terrible exhaustion and excitement. The old camp was reached on the evening of the 30th. For two or three days, squads and solitary horsemen straggled into the lines every hour. KAUTZ's familiarity with the country enabled him to get his men through rapidly; but they were utterly exhausted, some of them "riding along asleep on their saddles," and all thoroughly used up.

On Friday, July 1st, the main part of WILSON's force also rode in. He had retreated under cover of night towards Suffolk, crossed the Nottoway about thirty miles below Petersburg, then crossed the railroad at Jarrett's and the Blackwater at County Road Bridge, reached Cabin Point, and thence rode into the lines about five miles from Powhatan. It had been feared that he had been captured with all his men; but his enormous circuit and desperate flight had saved him. The whole force, like that of KAUTZ, was in a pitiable and wretched condition, both men and horses jaded and worn beyond description, after their hard march, their severe fighting, and the relentless harrassing of the enemy. Their apparel and accoutrements were torn and spoiled, their coats gone, their horses hardly able to walk. At the hands of the enemy they had lost all they had to lose, namely—the entire wagon train, the ambulance train, all their guns (sixteen in number), nearly all their caissons, and many horses. In men, our total loss was somewhere between ten and fifteen hundred. General LEE's official account says that he took one thousand prisoners during the raid. Our men had collected one or two thousand negroes, who were following them to camp, but of these the greater part were recaptured. Our ambulances, filled with wounded and sick, had been left on the field at Reims', under a hospital flag. Some of the wagons, which had been corraled, were burned. FITZHUGH's battery was handsomely served during the last fight, and its caissons were brought off. The enemy's loss was probably not great, as they so far outnumbered us as to have an easy victory. FITZHUGH LEE's entire force of cavalry attacked our men in the flank, while MAHONE's veteran division of infantry, with FINNEGAN's brigade in advance, supported by field artillery, attacked in front, and drove us rapidly. Had some of our infantry been at hand, the result would have been otherwise. A very large force of the enemy was observed to be moving down towards Reims', and the result of the contest cleared up the many speculations in which our men in camp indulged as they saw them move by. At Jarratt's the enemy's pursuit was abandoned. In spite of the heavy losses, General GRANT expressed himself satisfied with the result, as the Danville road had been completely destroyed.

#### OPERATIONS AT PETERSBURGH.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 29th, Captain WHITTAKER with 40 men of the Third New York cavalry cut his way through from Reims's to General MEADE's headquarters, bringing news of WILSON's situation, and arriving about 10½ A. M. Early in the afternoon, the Sixth corps started in the lightest marching order to WILSON's assistance, and the same day, General SHERIDAN, crossing the James with his two divisions, proceeded as rapidly as possible in the same direction. The Sixth corps arrived near the scene of action during the night, but the affair was already over. The men accordingly took position



and occupied their time in destroying the railroad and telegraph for a few miles, and in burning several buildings. They found no enemy to oppose them at Reims'. About noon of the 30th it was ascertained that SHERIDAN was well on his way, and the corps then retraced its steps towards its former camping-ground, going into line of battle at night along the Jerusalem turnpike. Many contrabands were recovered by this advance of the Sixth corps.

The same evening, General SMITH demonstrated towards Petersburg, with the intention of advancing his lines. The mistake of a brigade commander disclosed the intended surprise. The enemy opened a tremendous fire from his circle of batteries and the whole line was roused. Our forces had already begun to assault COLQUITT'S Georgia brigade and CRADLE'S Alabama brigade, but were at once called off. Our loss was only twenty or thirty men, principally confined to BARTON'S brigade, which was on the left of the Eighteenth corps, lying along the Prince George county road. The mortar firing on both sides was regular and accurate. A large fire which broke out in the city of Petersburg was thought to have resulted from our shells.

Friday, July 1st, was a very quiet day, especially on the left. At ten o'clock, however, a heavy musketry fire broke out in front of the Ninth corps, and a charge was made upon a strong and valuable earthwork which General LEDLIE had been throwing up for several days and nights, and in erecting which he had lost very many men, shot by the enemy's marksmen. The enemy had often played upon this work with artillery, and now, as it approached completion, attempted to carry it by a desperate charge. The conflict was very sharp, but of short duration. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. Our own loss was about twenty. The guns had not then been put into position, but the fort was well defended by flanking batteries. The firing continued at intervals, after the repulse, through the night. Saturday, the 2d, was very quiet. Our forces continued to throw shells into the town, and on Sunday, at day-break, the contest was quite brisk, but slackened towards mid-day. The artillery firing on Saturday was a sharp two-hours' duel in the afternoon between the batteries on SMITH'S front and the enemy on the other side of the Appomattox. Monday, the Fourth of July, was celebrated by a salvo of thirty-four double-shotted discharges from SMITH'S batteries. There were some festivities also in camp. But there was no Vicksburgh or Gettysburgh this year, wherewith to gladden the heart of the nation on its general holiday.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

WE have detailed accounts this week of the assault by General SHERMAN on the Rebel position on Kenesaw, of which we were able to give no more last week than the bare announcement that it had resulted in a repulse. The additional accounts received prove that the worst was told in the dispatch from General SHERMAN, announcing his ill success. That the defence which the Rebels were able to make in this strong position has been of little avail to them, is proved by the statement we now have that, though repelling assault, the steady compression of our enveloping lines has compelled them finally to evacuate their position at Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain, and fall back upon, or beyond, the Chatahoochee.

At the date of our last detailed accounts, June 20, the enemy had been forced from their position on Lost Mountain and Pine Knob and compelled to draw in their left flank and centre, upon which HOWARD and PALMER were effectively at work, and mass upon their right to prevent being flanked by SCHOFIELD, who had wheeled around Pine Knob, and was pressing along the Dallas and Marietta Road. An additional motive for this movement was found in the fact that while our forces had been so successfully at work upon their centre and left, McPHERSON on our left had put them in a dangerous position on their right, pressing in on that flank beyond Big Shanty and Brush Mountain. On the 22d of June the Rebels appear to have lain under the shelter of Kenesaw Mountain, with their centre thrown forward on to the mountain, and both wings drawn in so as to form nearly the two sides of a triangle with the mountain at its apex. Our right have, meanwhile, forced its way across and two miles beyond Noses Creek, on the Dalton and Marietta road. This creek it had been found impossible to cross before, because of the swollen

condition of the stream. The stream was to be crossed by a bridge, close beyond which the Rebels had a heavy line of skirmishers to repel any attempt to cross. In the face of a raking fire of musketry, four regiments charged over the bridge at a double-quick, driving the Rebels before them, and making way for our advance forces. No serious opposition appears, however, to have been made to this advance, the Rebel left being already refused. Their position in front of our right to the northeast remained at this time unchanged, their troops resting there behind strong works. Our centre, at this date, had worked up the base of Kenesaw Mountain, and had carried some knobs west of the mountain, thus securing a position for an annoying enfilading fire upon the mountain. These lands, which had been lost by the Rebels through negligence, were held by our troops so firmly that all efforts to dislodge them were in vain.

In the position thus secured it was no longer possible for our wings to make a further advance without cutting themselves loose from the centre, whose further progress was stayed by the formidable defences of Kenesaw Mountain. Pressing on as closely as they could, therefore, to the Rebel lines, they were forced to content themselves with simply maintaining their position while the centre was busy unmasking the Rebel batteries upon the mountain and preparing for the assault to which their position invited them. On the 23d, the Rebels assaulted the left of SCHOFIELD and the right of HOOKER, but were promptly repulsed. From that date to the 27th no forward movement was undertaken. On June 27, an advance was ordered along the entire line, with the purpose of covering an attempt to force the Rebels from their position on Kenesaw Mountain by assault. The Seventeenth corps (BLAIR'S) circled the eastern point of the mountain and threatened the enemy's right. The Sixteenth corps (DODGE'S), next on the right, assaulted the heights on the northern slope of the mountain. The Fifteenth (LOGAN'S) the western slope of the mountain. On the centre, DAVIS' division of the Fourteenth corps and NEWTON'S of the Fourth, constituted the assaulting column, supported on the right by GEARY and BUTTERFIELD of HOOKER'S corps. On the extreme right of our line was stationed SCHOFIELD, who moved forward his whole force, driving the enemy from a line of light works. The position to be attempted was one which seems to have offered but a desperate chance of success. On the summit of the rugged mountain peak, covered with a dense growth of underbrush, the Rebels had stationed a battery of twelve guns, from which they maintained a withering cross fire on our troops engaged in forcing a passage up the steep sides of the mountain, and over the abatis and rifle-pits, behind which the enemy lay sheltered. With that dashing bravery, which had so often before stood them in good stead, our men charged up the mountain, through the tangled thicket, and in the face of the deadly missiles whose flight concentrated on their lines. Two lines of abatis were forced, and the enemy driven, with the loss of a hundred prisoners, from a line of rifle-pits. But the most stubborn determination could do no more. Exposed to a galling fire of infantry in front and enfiladed by the Rebel guns above, after an hour of hard fighting our troops were forced to acknowledge the position too strong for them, and content themselves with holding on to such ground as they had already secured. Our assaulting columns halted, and works were thrown up so near the Rebel defences that the men cast stones at each other. Numbers of our men were indeed injured during the assault by huge rocks hurled down upon them from a perpendicular cliff thirty feet high, upon which the Rebels had formed a line, staying our further advance.

This is the assault on Kenesaw Mountain which resulted in a loss of some 2,500 or 3,000 men. Of its immediate gain we have no definite account; and we are as yet unable to trace its connection with the evacuation of the Rebel position at Kenesaw and Marietta, which is reported in a dispatch from General SHERMAN published elsewhere. Though it failed in its direct object it seems to have so tightened the folds with which we are enveloping the Rebel position that a speedy evacuation was found expedient. Their next line of defence is along the Chatahoochee, whose high banks furnish strong positions for defence. So steadily and surely have they been pressed back thus far, that they can hardly retain a hope of

maintaining their hold upon Atlanta much longer, should the present elements in the situation continue substantially unchanged.

#### OTHER OPERATIONS.

THE great public excitement at this present writing is the raid of the enemy in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown. So very contradictory and extravagant are the statements about the enemy's force and progress, that it is better to leave the news where the press dispatches leave it than to speculate without trustworthy facts. The enemy first appeared on Saturday, July 2d, in the region of Martinsburgh. General SIGEL at once withdrew his forces to points at which he believed he could make a successful resistance. He evacuated Harper's Ferry and held the heights which commanded it. Meanwhile, the enemy began to divide up into marauding parties, as his chief object seems at present to be to obtain horses, forage, and other plunder. There has been some slight skirmishing between detachments of our troops and the enemy's parties, but nothing of importance thus far. On Tuesday, the 5th, a cavalry force entered Hagerstown, drove our men out, and plundered the place. Similar raids have been made on Middletown and the adjoining region. On the 6th, the enemy, about 100 strong, were driven out of Middletown by our cavalry. It will be seen that thus far the enemy has nowhere been found in force. But the Government has felt justified in calling the militia of adjoining States to its assistance, and troops are rapidly moving to Washington. Small squads of the enemy are now across the Potomac. In the vicinity of Sharpsburg they are plundering the people, and carrying off horses and cattle. In Harper's Ferry the enemy is reported to have destroyed all the railroad property and some forage.

#### THE CARNAGE IN AMERICA.

WE take the paragraph below from the *London Times*: It would hardly, perhaps, be an exaggeration to say that the killed and wounded in the Federal and Confederate Armies together during the present brief campaign may be reckoned at 150,000. We cannot realize such a sacrifice; and yet it must be remembered that three brief years ago the Americans were just as new to such things. They were even more ignorant of war and its doings than we were. We had a long experience and memorable traditions of great contests, and notwithstanding an unusual interval of peace we were well enough aware of the consequences of war. But the Americans had no such history, and it is one of the most astonishing incidents of this remarkable struggle that battles which surprise all Europe by their fierceness should have been fought by Armies and Generals extemporized for the occasion. It is a lesson which should be carefully noted. There is hardly a "regular" battalion in the whole of the enormous hosts which are contending with such unparalleled ferocity and resolution. The "veterans" who are occasionally spoken of cannot by possibility be soldiers of more than three years' standing. Our own Volunteers are older troops than the oldest troops under GRANT or LEE. There is not a regiment in either camp which was raised before the spring of 1861; for the numbers of the small regular Army almost vanished in the mass, and it has never been found practicable to give it any material increase of strength. The whole of this dreadful fighting has been done by Volunteers, and by Volunteers without as much training as our own riflemen. Yet these raw companies, without professional spirit or regimental traditions, with captains snatched from the counter or the store, and with generals who were attorneys a few months ago, are fighting with as much heroism and obstinacy as NAPOLEON'S Old Guard or Germany's bravest warriors. There may be little science in the business, but of all that makes soldiers there is as much as in any war of which we read. To add to the wonder of the story, we are assured that the Americans themselves look upon all this with less sensation than we do. The successive reports almost bewilder us with their tremendous details, but New York regards the returns without consternation, and even with a species of pride. We could not levy or lose one-tenth part of these numbers without the deepest concern, but no such effect seems to be produced in America.

CAPTAIN Semmes, of the rebel steamer *Alabama*, requested the *London Times* to insert the reasons why Rebel cruisers burnt their prizes, and his suggestion for a remedy. The communication fills two columns and a half of the paper. He says it was his intention to have sent all his prizes for adjudication into the ports most convenient for the parties concerned; but his intention was frustrated by British Order in Council. Captain Semmes asks, was it expected that he would abandon the right of capture altogether, or that he would be guilty of the child's play of capturing the enemy's ships with one hand and releasing them with the other. Further, he inquires what inconvenience to Great Britain, for example, could possibly have grown out of the fact of the captured vessel lying quietly in the port of Liverpool in charge of a shipkeeper and prize agent until she could be adjudicated; and if she should be condemned why should she not have been sold as quietly as if she had been seized and sold under any execution for debt. Captain Semmes takes credit to himself and his officers for every ship set on fire, inasmuch as they sacrificed their own chances of prize money to the good of the Rebel government. The *London Times* of June 17 replies to Captain Semmes' arguments, and shows them to be fallacious and judicially unsound.



## MARCHING OF TROOPS IN LARGE BODIES.

NO. II.

First, the column is to be started with great care at a slow pace, and so that the last file may be fully under way before the full step is begun. A signal from the rear will give notice when the last file is in motion, and then only the full rapidity of the step is taken. An aide-de-camp, watch in hand, and a good judge of pace, should be at the head of the column and regulate the rate of marching. This he may do either by respectfully hinting to the leading regimental commander, when necessary, that his troops move too fast or too slow; or, what is much better, a detail of sixteen or twenty well-trained men may be put under his immediate orders to lead and regulate the marching. It should be the sole business of this aide, knowing what is expected of the column, to take them over the distance in the most judicious way, so far as regards the pace used at the various parts of the route. "The heads of columns move too fast," was one of the last orders of an excellent and highly educated officer, after having had his command for a year or more. That so sensible a man had then just found out this palpable truth, may illustrate, though it cannot explain, why the ignoring of it is still a terrible curse to our armies. We hear of divisions and corps coming up "too late," of their being "too far in rear;" while the fact is, in perhaps nine cases out of ten, that those in advance were too far ahead and came into action too soon. We hear of attacking by brigades or regiments, instead of in force; why? Very often, if not always, the head of the column has marched in such a way, that if preceding regiments or brigades have kept their own men together, no more could be reasonably expected of them, for it might almost be said that, in a long column, the difficulty of marching increases as the square of the distance from the leading regiment. As it is, the road is often lined with dislocated brigades, with separate regiments, with scattering files, and even a good vanguard is of little use, for it will take the column all day to be ready for battle.

Second, the men should be taught to halt and step off instantly and on the very spot at the word of command. This for a battalion can be done, and the distance between battalions, 22 feet, will allow for the delay in their taking up the order one from another, if a field officer or the adjutant be continually on the *qui vive* to catch and repeat it. In fact, one officer of each battalion, marching at its head, should be responsible for this, and have nothing else to do. Everything depends on the files keeping their exact distance, and, if they halt irregularly, they cannot but close on each other. A cautionary command answers a good purpose; but if the discipline as to the stepping-off and halting be not as iron on this point, a greater or less number of tired men will take liberties, and the whole column is at once in confusion as to distances.

Third, the personal marching of the men. Allowing 22 inches as the average front space occupied by a file when in line, it is obvious that, when the files are doubled and faced to the flank, 44 inches will be all the room allowed each man. From this his own depth and that of his knapsack must be deducted to obtain the clear distance from his own breast to the knapsack of his leader. Calling this deduction 17 inches, there will remain 27 inches, more or less, according to the size of the men to be kept by the succeeding files. It may seem difficult to preserve exactly this distance, but with attention to the following rules it can easily be done, provided, always, that *must* is the word, and that the files *close* never relax in their duty of surveillance.

(a) It being understood that the leading staff officers have picked out the best possible path for the whole; what is good enough for one is good enough for another, and through mire and water, through sand and over stones, each man must follow exactly in the track of the one before him. The sets of fours may open out sideways, but they must keep aligned on their front rank man or on their rear rank man, if this be found more convenient for the file closers in watching the distances, the object being not to allow the remainder of the file to take their ease, as in case of the guides of a column, but merely to give a point of correction when needed.

(b) Each man is in marching to lean (not stoop) forward, the more the better. The Prussian soldiers are, perhaps, the best marchers in Europe, and the manner in which they bring the breast forward over the feet is most striking. The chin is to be thrown up, the head rolling loosely back between the shoulders, the elbows, comfortably bent, are to be held back and brought toward each other, drawing the shoulder-blades after them. The upper part of the chest is to be filled with air and pressed forward and upward.

If now, as the upper part of the chest is thus brought forward and upward under the head, the lower ribs, thighs and knees are allowed to turn outward to each side (motions to which a natural inclination will at once be felt, and which can hardly be better expressed than by saying that each side-half of the body, below the pit of the stomach, opens outward), the whole frame will receive a more perfect connection of its parts, caused by allowing the lungs to fill to their

full extent, and to act the part which nature intended they, by the elasticity of the air contained in them, should act, as the grand central bracing point and spring for all motions of the animal frame.

Marching in this way, viz., stretching forward the neck; keeping the elbows back; and drawing on the legs by filling and pressing forward the upper part of the chest, it will be found that the feet of themselves, although they may seem to linger behind to the last moment, come up in abundance of time to catch the weight of the body as it presses forward, and that the motion takes place as it should, not by a push from the legs, but from the upper part of the body, as it were, continually falling forward and being as constantly supported, and the downward component of the force counteracted by the advancing foot. The eyes direct the line in which the weight falls, and the raised chest aided by slight movements of the head so adjusts the balance, that the foot merely sustains it in that line; whereas were the propelling force a shove from the foot, any inequality would produce a deviation.

The double quick should be performed upon the same principles, with the simple addition of retaining the air more forcibly in the lungs, and leaning even more decidedly forward. To retain the air the breath may be partially held, allowing it only to pass out slowly by the nostrils, and when absolutely necessary, taking a sudden and deep inspiration through the mouth; or, as prescribed in the tactics, the man may be instructed to breathe through the nose. This retaining of the breath sends it into every little cell of the lungs, opening them all out and giving the chest its utmost development and elasticity. There is simply a more violent action of the legs and chest, in the double quick than in the common step; the principle of stretching the neck forward and of the weight going in advance of the feet must be observed as before.

(c) Changing direction by file left or right, causes more trouble in marching than might be supposed. The directions in the present infantry tactics are not very precise on this subject, being merely to the effect that the inner men should shorten the step somewhat. In Scott's tactics, although the same directions are given in the text, the explanations to the plate direct also that the outer men shall lengthen the step. The Austrian tactics, from which (as we believe) the method of doubling the files has, through the French, come to us, prescribe one Austrian step (about 30 inches English) as the radius of the area on which the inner man of their file of six (they double on three ranks) makes his wheel. Reference is made to the rules for changing directions with single files, which only differ in giving half a step as the radius. These rules are: that the touch of the elbow is always to be taken toward the front rank, and that the inner man is to shorten his step to one quarter of the usual length. Liking the revolving files to the spokes of a wheel moving around the centre of its nave, we shall have 44 inches between the spokes at the fannies, 66 inches for the length along the spoke, occupied by the Austrian file of three men, and fifteen inches from that point to the centre for the radius used with single files. A short calculation will show that this will allow only 8 inches between the spokes at the point where the inner men are supposed to circle a space manifestly insufficient for the depth of a man and his knapsack; but provision is made for this by the proportion of the steps of the inner and outer men, it will be found, the latter stepping 30 inches, and the former fully one quarter that length, that while the outer men require four steps to pass over their area of 12½ inches, the inner men clear their area of 22½ inches in three steps. By this means the first flank moves in advance of the outer flank; or, to continue the simile, the spoke swings somewhat forward on its felle, and at the same time that this continues to circle around the centre of the nave. Thus by an expedient similar to that employed in the infantry tactics for clearing the pivot point for the successive wheels of the sub-divisions of a column, additional room is given near the pivot, between the files, and although the inner men crowd pretty closely, the depth of a man and his knapsack can be accommodated. The inner men, of course, recover the alignment, when the outer men have completed the wheel, by stepping somewhat sideways.

The above method, it will be seen, makes no provision for keeping distances when the front rank is on the inner flank, but it may answer with well-drilled men when they are elbow to elbow, and when, above all, they are not tired, but it is too precise a movement for the route march. In looking for a substitute better adapted to troops undergoing a fatiguing journey, it may be remarked, that, it is desirable to avoid bringing the men elbow to elbow as a preliminary; to have the movement performed on all occasions in exactly the same way, and to have it as little complicated as possible. For these reasons we should reject anything like the moveable pivot of infantry tactics; or the keeping distances on one of the centre men, while the outer men move faster and the inner men slower than the ordinary gait; or (because we believe it easier to increase the gait in order to come into line, than to slacken it in accordance with the

movements of others) the keeping distances on the outer flank.

We should then propose for changes of direction by file when on the route march, that distances be always kept by the inner flank; and that, while this flank describes the requisite area at the regular gait, the outer flank hurry round so as not to fall much out of its alignment. For this purpose we must reject the infantry turn (where the pivot man faces at once in the new direction) because of its disorderly character; in fact it is almost impossible of execution when distances are so small from the mixing of the files; and we must reject making the inner area a minimum, viz., 44 inches, because the outer man, in order to keep aligned, would, with 124 inches breadth of file, be obliged to increase the gait to about fifteen miles an hour, a speed scarcely to be expected, even for a few yards.

To proportion the gait, so that while the inner men went round in quick time, the outer men might do so at double quick, would require a radius of 13½ feet for the inner arc; this seems unnecessarily great. It would seem well, therefore, to fix the radius of the inner arc at 8 feet, which would cause the outer man to move at something above the double quick for the ordinary gait, and would not require very extraordinary exertion for him to maintain his place even when the inner man moved at the double quick. It may be remarked that we have allowed the utmost distance (12 inches) for the separation of the men sideways. If thus reduced to six inches, all the movements become easier. Whatever it be, however, it should be maintained throughout the column, an inevitable consequence from each man following in the track of the one before him, and the four keeping aligned.

The cavalry tactics for the trooper dismounted and changing direction in column by fours, direct that the inner men should not slacken the pace, that the inner are to be five paces (which gives a radius of a little over 7½ feet), and that the men on the outer flank lengthen the step.

It may be asked how often has any one observed in practice that the wheels in changing direction by file are made with sufficient care, or this failing on a sufficient arc to prevent a hindrance of the march?

Of course an officer or non-commissioned officer should mark the centre point of the arc, for if that be allowed to recede, the files will be obviously crowding back on the column.

(d) That all the endeavors of regimental commanders to keep up a steady, regular, onward movement, while on the march, may not fail in their grand object of sparing fatigue to the men, the General commanding the column must pay the utmost attention to giving immediate notice whenever the head of the column will be delayed for more than five minutes. The probable length of all delays which do not come from bad marching, can always be at once ascertained by a General who knows how to use his Staff, and the information in a well-organized column can be instantly passed down, either by bugle signal or the "passe-parole." When they are certain that for any delay over five minutes notice will be given, regimental commanders can always insist that no man even rests a musket on the ground without leave, and this such officers should then be held to do under severe penalties. How many an opportunity to cook a meal or take rest, even when soon about to go into action, has been lost, simply because this care of ascertaining the length of delay and giving notice through the column, was not taken.

(e) Mounted staff officers (in an army where there is no corps des guides) should be always ahead exploring the track and marking, in their own persons, or by other distinct means, the best places for crossing brooks or for avoiding obstacles. Where from defiles, or other difficult passages, a delay is unavoidable, a practiced officer (the length of a column and its required rate of marching being known) can almost always calculate what time for rest may be allowed to the different portions, and notice may at once be given, "such battalions so many minutes," and "such battalions (further on) so many," and when the order to fall in is given, the men be allowed to stand at ordered arms until they move off even a little double quick, to make up when too much time has been reckoned, will be well paid for by the quiet rest obtained.

(f) There is yet one condition indispensable for ensuring such a march as will spare the men fatigue, give them time to get their meals and bring them into camp before dark. It has been referred to already, but its importance merits a repetition: All file-closers must be unceasingly on the alert superintending the files immediately in front of them. Where soldiers are accustomed to obey their officers and non-commissioned officers without hesitation, there will be little difficulty for even the last named to keep every man in his

\* With things on their proper basis, the officer at the head of every body of troops which may cut another, or of any train which for some reason may have right of passage, should be able at once to answer to the question, How much time will you need?

† It has not been an unknown occurrence in the present war to see, on occasion of crossing a river, and under no pressure from the enemy, the whole command put under arms at day break, when some regiments could not possibly take their turns for hours. A neglect similar in nature and more or less in the amount of injury done, often occurs at defiles, &c.



place. Should such difficulty, however, arise, the circumstances, like those of a sentinel sleeping on his post, will justify very harsh measures. In this case the man endangers the safety of the army by leaving it unguarded; in that by interrupting its progress. The colonel should seldom find fault with individual men for being out of ranks or distances; but, instead of this, always hold the nearest file-closers, who can see them, responsible for permitting it. Prompt and unsparing punishment of men reported by non-commissioned officers, and prompt degradation of non-commissioned officers who are slack in their duty, will soon establish a proper relation between them. In fact, when a non-commissioned officer can say, "I shall suffer if I do not report you," it gives him the best possible excuse he can have in the eyes of the men for doing so.

Discipline, however, should not stop here. Colonels should promptly give to lieutenants, and generals to subordinate field officers or to senior captains, a chance of trying their hands at producing order, where the regular head does not succeed. A few days reflection under arrest will open the eyes of all who are fit to command.

The ability of cavalry and artillery to keep well up, depends so much on the condition of the horses, that the subject becomes as much concerned with their treatment as with the discipline of the men. Cavalry in column on our roads must invariably lengthen out, but if the horses be properly cared for, both it and the artillery can generally be kept out of the line of the infantry columns and still be able to do their part in action. One might almost say that every cavalry officer should be a horse-jockey, at least he should have that love for the noble animal which will prompt him to learn and exercise every care which may aid to keep it in the best condition.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

THE event of the week which has absorbed public attention, in the absence of exciting news from the Army, is the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the Rebel privateer *Alabama*, off the coast of France. Though we are mainly dependent for our account of the affair upon the English papers, some of which endeavor to belittle it as much as possible, the facts which they cannot conceal prove it to have been one of the most fairly-fought, as well as one of the most brilliant and decisive engagements of which our naval annals bear record.

Though the Captain of the *Alabama* has, we believe, made a boast of his ability to destroy the *Kearsarge* in a fair fight, he appears to have been drawn into the encounter by stress of circumstances rather than by any uncontrollable anxiety for a fight. According to the account of the "Malakoff" correspondent of the New-York Times, a gentleman for whose reliability we can vouch, it was only upon finding that he was blockaded by the *Kearsarge* in the French port of Cherbourg that SEMMES determined to make the best of the matter, and by challenging his opponent to a fight which seemed unavoidable, establish for himself, if possible, a more honorable reputation than that of a mere freebooter.

The *Alabama* arrived at Cherbourg, June 10, after a remarkably short voyage of one hundred days from the China Seas, bringing with her the crews of two merchantmen which she had destroyed on the way. As soon as the American Minister at Paris was informed of her arrival, he telegraphed immediately to Captain WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*, then lying in one of the ports of Holland, and to the sailing frigate, *St. Louis*, supposed to be at Cadiz, instructing them to repair immediately to Cherbourg to catch the *Alabama* if possible. Mr. DAYTON also protested at once to the French Government against the admission of the *Alabama*, and reminded the Foreign Secretary of a previous promise in regard to this vessel. As the result of this protest, SEMMES, after the thing had gone through the "circumlocution office," received a notice from the Maritime Prefect to leave as soon as he had provisioned and coaled, and not to wait for repairs, as he had expected to do. On the departure of this order Mr. DAYTON sent his son, Mr. WILLIAM DAYTON, Jr., with instructions to Capt. WINSLOW to make preparations for a fight.

"Capt. SEMMES, finding that he had no alternative, determined to put the best face on the matter, and to make as much capital for himself as possible. He therefore wrote a letter to the Maritime Prefect, requesting him to inform Capt. WINSLOW that he considered the latter's conduct, in pretending to lie off and blockade him in a neutral port as an insult (!) and that he intended to come out and drive him off. WINSLOW replied, 'Let him come out and try it.' Both parties made their preparations accordingly. SEMMES, whose business it was to run and not to fight, was so badgered and worried by the taunts of our side, by the pats on the back of his friends and sympathizers, and by the restrictions of the French authorities, that a less brave man than he would have been driven by desperation to fight; and Capt. WINSLOW, who properly estimated all these circumstances, felt perfectly sure that SEMMES was going to

fight. SEMMES left all his valuables in the hands of the Brazilian Consular agent on shore, and after inviting his friends to come out and see the fight, went to sea," at 9:30 on the morning of Sunday, June 19, followed by the French plated-ship of war *Couronne* for a league off the coast to guard against any violation of neutral territory. At 10:20 A. M. the *Kearsarge* discovered the *Alabama* steering towards her. To avoid the possibility of interfering with French jurisdiction, as Capt. WINSLOW tells us in his official report, he steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles from the Cherbourg breakwater was obtained, when he rounded to and steered for the *Alabama*. As the *Kearsarge* approached within about 1200 hundred yards the *Alabama* opened fire, the first gun sounding at 11:10 according to the owner of the *Deerhound*, an English yacht which witnessed the fight. The *Alabama* fought seven of her guns, two more than the *Kearsarge* was able to use, and fired two or three broadsides from her starboard battery before receiving a reply. None of her shots took effect, one or two passing over her opponent, and the rest falling short. Excited by the sound of the battle, the gunners of the *Kearsarge* were naturally eager to return the fire, but Captain WINSLOW wisely held them in check, choosing his time and distance to give the greatest possible effect to his shot. Though some of the conflicting accounts report an anxiety on the part of SEMMES to close with his antagonist, the descriptions of the fight, so far as they can be reconciled, indicate that he maneuvered to maintain his position at long range, while Captain WINSLOW, as stated, reserved his fire until he had reached a distance of about 900 yards. For an hour the two vessels continued to steam round and round each other, while their guns were rapidly at work hurling solid shot, interspersed with shell. During this time the *Kearsarge* received some twenty-five to thirty shots, twelve or thirteen of which took effect in the hull. One rifle shot passed entirely through the smoke-stack; another rifle shell through the starboard side, below the main rigging, near the shear plank, bursting and wounding three men, causing the only casualties to the crew of the *Kearsarge* during the fight. Another rifle shell struck under the stern and lodged in the rudder post without exploding; another carried away the starboard life buoy; another scratched the hammock nettings aft. Three thirty-two pounders passed the port side, opposite the wardroom hatch. Another carried away one of the cranes over the wardroom hatch, and, taking a slanting direction upward, passed through the bottom of the cutter on the port side. Another rifle shot struck the top of the engine room skylight, cutting clear across it like a saw, and finally passed through the skylight window. Several struck the starboard light; but their force was broken by chains hung on the side to cover and protect the boilers. These, therefore, caused no damage. Shots were continually whizzing through the rigging, and it is surprising that the casualties were so few. The *Alabama* fired much more rapidly than the *Kearsarge*, most of the shots being badly aimed, going wild and high. The first shot from the *Kearsarge* noticed as producing any effect upon the *Alabama*, struck her amidships, but in her upper works, making a perceptible gap, but doing little or no serious damage. About half way through the fight an eleven inch shell exploded on the *Alabama's* deck, near one of the divisions, killing fifteen of the nineteen men, and scattering bones and flesh in all directions, and cutting one man entirely in two. From the deck of the *Kearsarge* it could be plainly seen that her effective and destructive fire was seriously injuring the *Alabama*, and as each shot struck her side loud cheers went up from the crew of the *Kearsarge*, more than ever enthusiastic by a speedy prospect of success. After a few rounds of very smart firing, during which the crew of the *Alabama* declared they fired three times for their enemy's once, and a shot struck the screw and carried away one of the blades, another rendered the ship unmanageable as to its steering—whether from the rudder itself being destroyed, or the steering gear carried away, is not known. The rigging was also much cut up, and some of the sails fell on the yards. Three shells had burst between decks, and the bulkheads were all carried away. Finally, a shell entered the coal bunkers and set the fuel on fire. At this time the vessel had sunk so far that the water had reached her engine room. Finding his vessel in danger of sinking, SEMMES at 12 o'clock, after the engagement had lasted rather less than an hour, veered round and stood in toward the shore, making head sail, evidently desirous of placing himself as speedily as possible within the limits of the "marine league" which marks the boundary between French territory and the common ocean.

The *Kearsarge* immediately followed, the *Alabama* continuing to fire her stern gun, which was replied to with effect. Finding that the speed of the *Kearsarge*, who was rapidly gaining on her, was superior to hers, the *Alabama* slackened speed, and it was reported that she had struck her flag and seemed to be settling. No white flag being seen from the *Kearsarge*, she delivered another final broadside, which did more damage than all the previous ones.

The white flag was then run up from the *Alabama*, and a

boat from her approached the *Kearsarge* under the command of an English officer, belonging to the *Alabama*, who informed Captain WINSLOW that the latter was in a sinking condition, and asked for boats to rescue the men.

All the available boats of the *Kearsarge* were now lowered and manned; but before a single one could reach her the *Alabama* went down. She was at this time about six miles outside the port, and about five hundred yards distant from the *Kearsarge*. When her stern was completely under water Captain SEMMES gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. The *Kearsarge's* boats picked up sixty-eight persons, of whom fourteen were wounded, and of whom three died. The others were picked up by the English yacht *Deerhound*, Captain LANCASTER, with the assistance of the *Alabama's* whale boat and dingy. Among them were SEMMES and thirteen officers, beside which forty men were saved by the *Deerhound*, which at once put into Southampton with them, thus saving them from their legitimate captor, the *Kearsarge*.

The engagement between the two vessels was witnessed from Cherbourg by a large number of people who had been some days on the *qui vive*. As soon as it was known that the *Alabama* was leaving port, and before the first gun was fired, hundreds were gazing from the high cliffs and eminences which surround the port. The first sound of cannon shot, distinctly heard in this town, brought with it all who had been waiting for a certainty, and a crowd of excursionists, having just arrived from Paris, without the remotest idea that one of the prettiest naval contests of the age was to be thrown in for their amusement. In a few minutes thousands of people were gathered upon the hill-tops looking out upon the open sea, where the contestants were engaged in deadly strife.

All the military and naval authorities of the port were assembled there, with spyglasses in their hands, and witnessed the fight with great satisfaction. Even with the naked eye the combat could be distinctly observed; for the day was particularly bright and clear.

#### THE COMBATANTS.

It would have been hard to find two vessels more equally matched than the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*. They were of nearly the same tonnage, the former 1,200 tons, English measurement, the latter 1,013, American tonnage. Their armaments too were as nearly equal as was possible, with guns made after patterns which differ, as do the English and American.

The *Alabama* carried one Blakely rifled 100-pounder gun, one 68-pounder pivot gun, considered the best in the English service, and six 32-pounders. The *Kearsarge* had two eleven-inch guns, pivot, four 32-pounders, broadside, and one 30-pounder—one gun less than her antagonist.

The *Alabama* was an iron steamer of 1,200 tons burden, 220 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 17 feet depth of hold. She was built in England by Mr. LAIRD of Birkenhead, and for some time went by the name of "290," that being the number placed on her stern on the stocks.

The *Kearsarge* is a regular navy built screw-sloop, 1,300 burden, about 250 feet long, 34 feet wide, and some 18 feet depth of hold. She was built at Philadelphia, and with her consort, the *Tuscarora*, has been principally engaged for the last eighteen months in watching the movements of piratical craft in Europe.

Captain JOHN A. WINSLOW of the *Kearsarge*, is the twentieth on the list of active captains on the Navy Register for 1864. He is a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was born in 1811, and a resident of Roxbury, Mass., of which State his father was a native, being of the old Puritan stock of WINSLOWS. He is therefore fifty-three years of age, having been thirty-seven years in the Navy, being indebted to DANIEL WEBSTER for his original appointment as midshipman.

He has been about eighteen years at sea, having cruised on the coast of Africa, the Pacific, the coast of Brazil, and the East Indies, besides having commanded navy yards on two occasions. Since the breaking out of the war he has frequently been heard of in connection with important expeditions, and has several times won high praise from his superiors for gallantry. He was with General GRANT in the Vicksburg campaign, and was seriously wounded before the capture of that place. He came home as soon as his condition would permit, and immediately upon sufficient recovery from his wounds he took command of the *Kearsarge*.

The executive officer of the *Kearsarge* is JAMES S. THORNTON, of New Hampshire; an officer of the Regular Navy, the thirty-second on the list of lieutenant-commanders, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. He entered the service in 1841, and was promoted to his present rank the same time as his commander, viz., July 18, 1862. Out of 22 years active service, ashore and afloat, 13 have been at sea.

The other officers of the *Kearsarge*, are Surgeon John M. Brown; Paymaster Joseph A. Smith; Engineers: Chief, William H. Cushman; Second Assistant, William H. Badlam; Third Assistant, Frederick L. Miller, Sidney L. Smith and Henry McConnell; Boatswain, James C. Walton; Acting Gunner, Franklin A. Graham.

The Captain of the *Alabama* is RAFFAEL SEMMES, a native of Maryland. He was the fifty-eighth commander in the United States Navy when he resigned. Captain RADFORD, now Commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had been a year in the service before him. Admiral DAHLGREN was a midshipman with him. Captain ROWAN, appointed to command our great harbor battery; Captain BOGGS, of the *Vermont*; Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, of the *Minnesota*; Captain MEAD, Captain DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, and other distinguished men, were his schoolmates. He entered the service April 1, 1826, and was promoted to the rank of Commander Sept. 14, 1855, and had seen no sea service whatever since obtaining that commission, and for several years previous. His total sea service in thirty-four years and nine months foots up eleven years and one month, his shore duty ten years and ten months, and unemployed twelve years



and ten months. He was last at sea as an officer of the United States April, 1849, some eleven years before his resignation. He has left the reputation in our Navy of being a man of intelligence and energy, but one but little devoted to his profession. He kept himself aloof as much as possible from active service, managing through political influence to avoid active duty so long as to enable him to enter upon the practice of the law while still holding his commission. He was in command of the brig *Somers*, which sank off Vera Cruz during the Mexican war in 1846. He is the author of a book entitled "Ashore and Afloat."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### A UNIFORM FOR HOT CLIMATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Permit me to offer you an imaginary chair for a few moments, in front of headquarters, —th Regiment U. S. Col. Infantry, while I strive to make you understand an evil, which, particularly in the Department of the Gulf, requires prompt redress. Perchance in the remote future is relief, which may be hastened by the scratching of this pen and by the printing press of the JOURNAL.

Fancy, if you can, in your delightful June weather of the North—in sight, perhaps, of the blue waves of the Bay, and the breezy heights of Staten Island—a broad expanse of muddy bayou, a narrow strip of cleared land on either bank and then the endless cypress stretching off into the plains of Texas and "trembling" prairies of Western Louisiana. White tents dot the green but barren cane-fields, and over all glares the pitiless sun.

We are waiting for inspection by the division inspector. I have this moment made the tour of the camp to see that everything is in shape, and even this short exposure to the sun has given me a headache. I am a stout man too.

Now I look over to the gunboats lying in the bayou, and I see officers and men on duty and off duty, clad in white from head to foot. I look around me and see our own officers and men—to be sure the latter are black, but what of that—in their dark blue uniforms, and light blue but thick pants, with thick black felt hats on their heads, and the heavy knapsacks of the men ready to be added to the general burden. Enlisted men are permitted to turn out, considering the heat, in blouses, but officers must appear in uniform.

Not a word have I to say against inspections or inspectors, but can't the War Department make some change in uniform, at least, for the hot months in this climate?

Inspection is over! Thanks to an appreciation of circumstances, the Inspector let us off easily, but could you have worn a uniform coat buttoned to the chin, even for that short time, you would have joined with me in a fervent prayer for straw hats and mitigated uniform.

It cost the British Government ten years of experience and the lives of many gallant officers before the uniform was modified to suit the climate of India. They changed the uniform of enlisted men there before they did that of officers.

Three years of experience have not worked the change for us, but let us hope that it will not take seven more to accomplish it.

BERWICKS CITY, LA., June 17th, 1864.

### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Since arriving here, I have conversed with an officer who came to the city on a brief business visit from the Army, and who by his military experience and official position is qualified to give a thorough and reliable estimate of the condition of matters at Petersburg. His representations fully confirm all the confidence entertained that our operations are proceeding successfully. Some recent events may have led many to believe that the Army was making no progress—that the attack on the works surrounding Petersburg having failed, it was reduced very much to the position of Gen. McCLELLAN's forces in 1862 on the Chickahominy—a position in which, possessing merely the ability to hold its ground, it is incapable of offensive movements, and can only wait, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. Such opinions are erroneous. Gen. GRANT intends and expects to take Petersburg and then Richmond. His expectations are based, first, on his ability to capture the works, and, second, on his ability so to crowd and compress the Rebel forces by his secondary operations that their only alternative will be to drive him away or retire themselves.

The Army is just as really investing Richmond as though it occupied a circle around that city, with a radius of five miles from the Virginia State House—far more really than it would be doing did it lie on the north or east side of the Rebel capital, with a base at Fredericksburg or at the White-House. In these days of railroads and other internal improvements the practice of war has undergone many modifications, and a city can be besieged strategically at a long distance. The operation of cutting railroads has been considered, from past experience, as of little moment, on account of the facility with which they are repaired; but when an army lies in such a position that it can constantly interrupt transportation, destroying continually the work of repair, confidence and energy must finally give way to despair and abandonment of effort. Our Army occupies such a position, and though a long time may be required for the consummation of its renewed attacks on the communications of the Rebel capital, and though some derangement of subsidiary plans may be experienced in Western Virginia, yet in the end our resolution and pertinacity will triumph.

But more direct movements are contemplated against the works in the front of our lines. It is important that the public should believe this, and not suppose that cavalry expeditions and artillery firing are to be the sole occupations of the summer. Such military preparations are constantly in progress as well—as far as the ordinary conclusions of human sagacity justify the prediction—either give the Army the possession of the Rebel entrenchments, or cause Lee to fight openly and boldly for their preservation. Pa-

tience, hope, confidence, may for some time be called into exercise, but the result will show that they have not been exercised in vain.

Great apprehensions have prevailed of the appearance of desolating diseases in this city. The hospitals are crowded, and the weather is terribly hot. Danger from such causes might be obviated here as elsewhere, if the local authorities would take the proper precautions. As they have shown no disposition to do this, the Military Governor of the District has put to work a large force of contrabands, armed with brooms and shovels, and the expenses are to be assessed upon the property owners. An excellent proceeding! Means should also be devised to keep the hospitals cool and comfortable, as recent experience has shown that the heat largely increases the percentage of deaths. Small stationary steam engines to move fans would be very desirable. Unfortunately, just at this time, when a plentiful supply of water is necessary, the Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct notifies the Mayor that the supply will be inadequate to allow of the streets being freely sprinkled. The reason is said to be the refusal of Congress to give certain appropriations.

Amid the noise attending the celebration of this anniversary, I cannot avoid recalling the scenes and incidents among which my "Fourth" for three previous years have been spent. In 1861 I was a member of one of the three months volunteer brigades, and we were lying near Alexandria, feeling much more like warriors (*i. e.* thinking we did) than ever since—for in those unsophisticated days a man thought he was doing a brave thing if he stood on guard at night. On the Fourth of that year we had a pretty speech from our General and a lively time all round, with lots of patriotism and considerable Bourbon. In 1862 we were lying behind our entrenchments at Harrison's Landing, the remnants of a brave and courageous, but exhausted army. There was not much celebrating done on that day. In 1863 we had just fought and won the glorious battle of Gettysburg. The Fourth of that year ought to be memorable in our history forever—for both in the East and in the West our arms had been successful. There is no prospect yet that we shall have such ample cause for rejoicing this year, but there are sufficient causes for observing the day with gratitude and hope.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

### NEGRO TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—"Save me from my friends," will be the exclamation of every loyal man when he reads the apology which your correspondent, J. E. D. makes for negro troops! J. E. D., with the best intentions, either carries his moderation of expression to a fault, or, more likely, he is not posted up and is really making the best case for our black soldiers which his limited information permits; either way, he is doing more harm to the cause than any enemy can, for the admissions of a friendly witness carry more weight than the accusations of an opponent.

Let us examine J. E. D.'s mode of damning with faint praise.

At Morris Island, he says, "they, as well as the white troops were led up to Fort Wagner, and like the whites were compelled to retire." He withholds the fact that they took the parapet of Fort Wagner and held it for more than half an hour, and when the white troops intended to support the storming party failed to arrive, they left one-third of their number killed and wounded.

At Olustee, J. E. D. "had not heard of their being more precipitate in retreat than the whites"—but he ought to have added that after the white troops were surprised and routed, two regiments of blacks were brought to the front at double quick, and by their hard fighting saved the remains of the Army. He even leaves a doubt (by his weak defence) as to the one point upon which all others agree, that the Southern negro will stand the Southern climate better than our white Northern soldiers. He makes the mistake of forgetting that Congress has just passed an act equalizing the pay of black soldiers from the 1st of January last. And, finally, while only claiming for them that they are good for garrison and ditch-digging duty, he asserts—with the advantage of your late number before his eyes—that "he is not aware of any fair test having yet been made of their qualities in the field." How absurdly unfair is this when we have the records of their attacks at Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, of their invaluable services at Olustee, and, more lately, during General STURGEON's retreat, when they alone prevented an utter rout by retaining their arms and covering the rear after many of the white troops had thrown away their guns in utter panic, and of their gallant repulse of FITZ HUGH LEE at Wilson's Landing.

If all this be an "insufficient test," I will not quote the unanimous statements of the New York reporters of the Press that the blacks stormed works at Petersburg as difficult as Missionary Ridge, but will merely repeat (what you have already given in extenso) the closing words of Major-General W. F. SMITH's general order after that battle, as follows:

"To the colored troops comprising the Division of General HICKS the commanding general would call the attention of his command. With the veterans of the 18th Corps they have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers."

No! it is too late to apologize for the colored troops—the worst of them are better than that too large class of whites who enlist from no other motive than to get the bounty and to take the first chance of desertion; they stand the Southern climate better than the white man; they do picket duty; they march and they fight just about as well as the average white soldier; they seldom desert—they have a motive for fighting beyond mere bounty or pay; they are more obedient than white troops; and to-day the Department of South Carolina is entrusted chiefly to black troops, many of whom have seen their families suffering without having received the first cent of the pay which was promised them, while others have been forced into the service at \$10 per month. Would you have left this Department to the care of any white troops smarting under such inducements to mutiny and desertion?

We are about to have another call for troops;—we can

and must get the greater part from our white population; but we shall get this part *quicker* and *cheaper*, and shall put down the Slaveholder's Rebellion many months earlier, if we properly appreciate and use the reserve of 700,000 blacks which are within the reach of energetic action.

All experienced recruiting agents will assure you that men come in a great deal faster when they see the Army filling up than while the enlistment drags. If you want 500,000 more men, give me the certainty of 200,000 now ready, and I will get the other 300,000 men in less time than you can get 100,000 for a nucleus out of your whole number before any are secured.

I do not forget that large numbers of the able-bodied slaves have been driven within the enemy's lines, but I am assured by those who have had most experience in recruiting near the Rebel lines, that soldier's treatment, soldier's pay, and a moderate bounty or premium, will bring in the blacks from within the enemy's lines as fast as they can be properly organized into regiments.

AUDAX.

### GRANT AND LEE.

A CORRESPONDENT, whom, from his signature, we recognize as Professor MAHAN, of West Point, sends to the New York Times a discussion of the relative merits of the two great opponents in Virginia. Both of these generals, like most others of our general officers, were the pupils of the learned and veteran professor at the Military Academy.

The article in the Times of May 23, headed the "Chivalry of the Rebel General LEE," exposes one of the many self-assertions which have been so persistently put forth by Southerners as grounds of preeminence over the North, and which, strange to say, Northerners seem quietly to have admitted, not a little to the surprise, and somewhat to the amusement of those Southerners who, from long residence in the North, were able to put a just estimate on this foolish trait of Southern character. The fact is, the North and the South had not, before this Rebellion, a fair opportunity of estimating each other aright. The South, for the most part, were represented North by visitors of their most cultivated class, whilst from the North too many of a class went South who were far from being a fair sample of Northern cultivation or Northern character, and those of the latter class who went there were permitted to see nothing but *en couleur de rose*.

Among these claims of Southern superiority is the one of superior generalship on the part of the Rebel generals, and particularly in the case of General LEE. Now, strange as it may sound, in such an almost universal granting of General LEE's great abilities as a general, that we hear made in every circle North, there is nothing either in his antecedents before he was placed in his present position, nor in anything that he has accomplished in it, that stamps him, either as a man or a soldier, above fair ability.

General LEE is now advancing in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1829, in his twenty-fourth year, and although second on the roll of merit in his class, he made no mark in it, nor did he leave any tradition of ability behind him, like MASON, who was graduated at the head of the class, and BUCKINGHAM, who was lower down. The truth is, as a cadet, General LEE performed all his duties properly, patiently and laboriously, for which he was justly rewarded, and earned the reputation of a safe, reliable man, who would execute to the best of his ability the work assigned him. The subsequent career of General LEE, up to the inception of the Rebellion, when scrutinized, will be found to be in keeping with his early promise. As an officer of engineers he has left nothing that can be pointed to as denoting other than mere ordinary ability. No one ever thought of quoting him as an authority in his corps, as they would TOTEN, THAYER, DELAFIELD, BARNARD and others. It has been remarked of him, by those who served with him, that he was seldom, if ever, known to put forth an independent opinion on a professional subject under discussion; that his professional reading was very limited, and his resort to professional works seemed only for the occasion.

General LEE came out of the Mexican war with considerable prestige. He had the general respect of the Army, and the high commendations of the commanding general. His functions there were those which usually fall to the staff officer in the field; the collecting information for military movements, and the posting of troops in position. These duties he performed with zeal and gallantry, confirming his previous reputation for reliability. But among his younger associates he did not acquire a reputation for soldiership. The names of MASON, BEAUREGARD and others were more highly spoken of in this connection than that of LEE.

Soon after the Mexican war, General LEE was sent as Superintendent to the Military Academy, in which capacity he served for about three years. His administration of the institution was respectable, and nothing more. He resigned his position in the Academy, and his commission as an engineer officer, in 1855, to accept that of Lieutenant-Colonel of one of the new cavalry regiments organized by JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Secretary of War. Placed in command of troops for the first time during his military career, his essay was generally spoken of as a failure, shown in the want of the soldierly qualities for command. Subsequently to this he spent the most of his time at Arlington, on a protracted leave of absence, where the secession of Virginia found him and carried him into its vortex.

We now come to General LEE's new career, upon which his present claims to the characteristics of military genius rest. His chief work here was the least complex of military problems—that of defending a territory exceedingly difficult to penetrate, offering a number of strong defensible positions, available only at the risk of great loss to the assailant in front, and subjecting him to the greater risks of a flank movement in his attempts to turn them. Having had years of time to prepare these defensive points, with a minute knowledge of every inch of ground, having communications to the rear ample and unobstructed, and a population deadly hostile to the invading force, a general must, indeed, have been below mediocrity who would not have conducted his defensive campaigns as respectably as General LEE has done. He has been satisfied with an almost passive resist-



ance, and when he has assumed the offensive it has always been with an eager look to the rear. At the second battle of Bull Run no able general would have let go so easily his grasp on the demoralized troops of Pomeroy. Subsequently at Antietam, with an exhausted and almost demoralized army to contend with, no able general, with the advantages that Lee had already secured, would have failed to have struck home, with such a momentous stake within his reach. In the perilous condition of Burnside at Fredericksburgh, it required but ordinary military skill to have driven his army into the Rappahannock. Hooker and Sedgwick owed more to this want of a true military appreciation of the moment in Lee than to the fighting qualities of their troops. Finally, at Gettysburgh, after a handsome first success, with his troops concentrated and well in hand, would an able general have been satisfied to get himself out of the scrape and withdraw when Lee did, with such prospects a second time before him? For his present position and reputation, General Lee is indebted, in no small degree, to his family connections and to that servicable talent which is the tower of strength of men of mediocrity, *deportment*. Amiable, thoroughly moral, and in his social relations of strict integrity, he always challenges respect; but with these he is lacking in those qualities of a commander which beget the enthusiasm and implicit reliance of the soldier under all circumstances. There is more confidence felt in his prudence than in his boldness; of audacity he has shown none.

A few words with regard to General Lee's present opponent, General Grant, may not be out of place here. Grant is Lee's junior in age thirteen years, and was graduated at the Military Academy fourteen years after Lee. He is remembered at his *Alma Mater*, as having a cheery, and, at the same time, firm aspect and a prompt, decided manner. His class-standing was among that grade which has given to the line of the army some of its most valuable officers, like Lyon, Reynolds, Sedgwick, &c. Unlike Lee, subsequently to graduating, he had none of the aids toward distinction which social position in private life and nearness to the commanding general in military life afford. The present contest has revealed as much to himself, probably, as to his country, his prominent military traits, for the development of which few opportunities had been previously afforded. These are now too familiar to the public to need dwelling upon. His game, in the momentous campaign now pending, has been the very opposite to that of General Lee. Having the strategical disadvantages of a constantly lengthening line of operations, through an impoverished and topographically difficult country, with the flanks of his line of communications exposed; and the tactical one of either assailing positions selected and carefully prepared for resistance, or else exposing himself to the risks of flank movements within short striking distance of the enemy—the manner in which he has played this game up to the present hour, whatever may be the sequel, has put the seal to his high capacity as a General.

Handling successfully an army of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, in a broken country, and in contact with the enemy, is of itself no small feat of generalship. General Grant has not only done this, but abandoning one base and taking up a new one in succession, from the Rapidan to Port Royal, from this to the White House, and now from the White House to the James, he has swung his army around from the Wilderness to Spotsylvania Court-House, from there to the North Anna, from this stream to the Chickahominy, and now from the Chickahominy to the South side of the James, with an order and celerity seldom, if ever, equalled; forcing his opponent to rapid retrograde movements from strongly entrenched positions, where, in each, he was held only so long as was necessary to have everything in readiness for the next onward step. The loss of life in these movements has been great, but neither unexpected nor incommensurate with the importance of the object to be attained.

The peculiar tactics of the rebels was only partially successful at the outset of it. In every succeeding battle their favorite manoeuvre has been met by a counter one and foiled. General Lee, in the peculiar style of his dispatches, only thanks God that the enemy has been repulsed. General Grant, by moving over the line from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, has been able effectually to destroy the railroads from Richmond to Washington, and by removing Lee from the very doors of Washington, where he has so long lain, to the defence of Richmond, has at length been able to place the Army of the Potomac in its true strategical position, south of the James, threatening the separation of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

In what rank as a General, posterity, the only impartial earthly judge, will place General Grant, must be left to the future. If tenacity, boldness, sagacity and skill are among the criterions of military capacity, he has already vindicated his claims to a high position at least in the ranks next below the Grand Captains of the world. He may claim, with the Duke of Wellington, if there is anything he does know, it is how to feed and handle an army.

#### ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

##### SENATE.

On Thursday, June 30th, the Senate insisted on its disagreement to the pension act, and appointed a Committee of Conference. The bill for the punishment of "guerrilla marauders" was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as a new section to the effect that soldiers dying in hospitals after formal discharge shall be held to have died in the service.

Also an amendment allowing, upon the paymasters' accounts, money paid for service after the date of enrollment and previous to mustering in of accounts are otherwise correct. Objection was made that these amendments were not germane to the bill, but they were agreed to. The bill was passed.

On Friday, July 1st, the House bill reimbursing Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey for expenses in calling out the militia during the Rebel invasion of last year, was taken up and discussed. The Conference Committee's report on the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department was adopted; also, a report on the bill making appropriations for fortifications. The bill includes the appropriation of \$37,500 for a sea wall at Buffalo. The Boston

harbor appropriation was excluded. The bill providing for the construction of a railroad from the Ohio valley to East Tennessee was briefly debated.

On Saturday, July 2d, Mr. SUMNER made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, which was concurred in. The House also concurred in the report the same day. The Senate then refused to concur in the Conference Committee's Enrollment bill, which was substantially that of the House—yeas 16, nays 18.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that a second Committee of Conference be appointed on the bill, which was adopted—yeas 28, nays 8. Mr. CONNESS then moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to a second Conference Committee, on the ground that there was danger that the bill might fail for want of a quorum in the House. The motion was carried by yeas 20, nays 17; and the committee report was finally concurred in by the following vote:—Yeas 27, nays 8.

Mr. HALE called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and explained that the passage of this bill was very important, almost vital to the usefulness of the Navy. The salaries proposed for these officers of different grades are to be raised about twenty per centum. The bill was passed.

##### HOUSE.

On Thursday, June 30th, the House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to invest the naval pension fund, also the bill to punish persons aiding seamen to escape, and the bill providing for the efficiency of the Navy. The latter repeals the cause in the Enrollment act for transferring soldiers to the Navy, and gives sailors the same bounties as soldiers. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill assimilating the rank of warrant officers in the Navy, and in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendment to the bill reorganizing the Quartermaster's Department. The Enrollment bill was then taken up, as returned amended from the Senate, and a long discussion ensued, but no vote was taken.

On Friday, July 1st, the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of bounty land claims, was passed. The Enrollment bill, as returned from the Senate, was taken up. The Senate bill prohibits recruiting in the Rebel States, while the House authorizes it. Finally the subject was referred to a Conference Committee.

On Saturday, July 2d, the report of the Committee on Conference on the Pension bill was concurred in. The House had increased the pensions from eight to eleven dollars per month, but the Senate disagreed to the latter and the House receded from its amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill authorizing the President to raise a force of one hundred thousand men over forty-five years of age, to be called the Old Guard.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment Bill, made a report thereon, and clearly explained all its features. The report was concurred in by yeas 65, nays 53.

The following is the Act as agreed to by both Houses: Further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes.

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward, or city-precinct or election district of a county, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is engaged and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars—one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government, as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under any call, under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries, or other organizations from among those of their respective States, which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist, or muster into the military service, any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parents or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited

shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering-officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may decide.

Sixth. Section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize and direct district provost-marshals, under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district, as provided by said section.

Seventh. That instead of travelling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth. All persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present Rebellion who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State, in which they respectively reside.

Ninth. If any person, duly drafted, shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the provost-marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost-marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and Eleventh. Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

On Monday, July 5th, the House passed the Senate bill to test submarine inventions. Mr. ECKLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution to exempt the Ohio one-hundred day men from the draft, but the House refused to suspend the rules to enable him to do so.

At 12½ o'clock, both Houses adjourned *sine die*, the House indulging in its usual jocosity and good-humor at its close. All the bills passed by both Houses and presented to the President received his signature, except the bill providing republican governments for States overthrown or usurped by Rebellion.

#### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Dana has been ordered to report to General Canby for duty west of the Mississippi.

COLONEL Burbank, Second U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to Newport, Ky., as Superintendent of recruiting service at that point.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. R. Smith, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissary of musters for the Northern Department.

BRIGADIER-General Fitz Henry Warren has been relieved of his command at Baton Rouge, La., and Brigadier-General Benton assigned there.

REVEREND Daniel P. Cilley, of the Eighth New Hampshire, has been appointed Post Chaplain of the U. S. Marine Hospital at New Orleans.

MAJOR-Generals Gordon Granger, Hurlbut and McCook, and Brigadier-General George H. Gordon, have been ordered to report for duty to Major-General Canby.

The citizens of Covington and Newport, Ky., with the surrounding country have been attached to the Northern Department, General Heintzelman commanding.

DOCTOR McCormick, Medical Director of General Butler's command, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director of the armies in the field, including the Army of the Potomac.

COLONEL Fish, formerly Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, has not been released from the Albany Penitentiary, but on the contrary is busily engaged at that point in making shoes for the soldiers.

SURGEON Sanford B. Hunt, U. S. V., Assistant Medical Director of the Northern Department, has been ordered to report to Major-General F. Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas.

BRIGADIER-General T. A. Rowley has been ordered to command the old Department of the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania. He is subordinate to General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna.

BRIGADIER-General Vandever has been ordered to report to Major-General Sherman. Brigadier-General John McArthur, formerly commanding at Vicksburgh, has also received orders to report to General Sherman.

At a recent meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in Boston, the following gentlemen were admitted members: Brigadier-General Hunt, Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac; Captain Robert F. Bradford, U. S. Navy.

A COURT of Inquiry is in session at Memphis to investigate the facts concerning the recent disaster under Brigadier-General Sturgis. It is composed of the following officers: Brigadier Generals Brayman and Buckland, Colonel Kapner, with Captain A. Gaddis as Judge-Advocate.

BRIGADIER-General Bailey (the great dam builder) has gone to Vicksburgh with an engineer brigade, for the purpose of completing the Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railroad. General Canby is now busily engaged in collecting and forwarding railroad material to Vicksburgh.

MAJOR-General J. J. Reynolds, who for some time past has been in command of the defences of New Orleans, will take the field immediately as commander of the Nineteenth Corps. Brigadier-General Sherman, who had charge of the defences before General Reynolds, will resume his old position.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

## THE KEARSARGE AND THE ALABAMA.

THE remarkable action which has just taken place in the English Channel, off Cherbourg, is not only the first which has been fought between steam war vessels at sea, but also the first which has been fought on the broad ocean since the introduction of horizontal shell-firing, the recent Danish naval fight, perhaps, excepted. As such, it has an extraordinary significance. The relief of the country from the pestilential enemy of all its commerce, and the removal of the constant chagrin of its Navy, have been accomplished in this fight. But this is not all. It has given, to a partial extent, an illustration of the comparative merits of the two types of naval architecture and armament of England and America. Our Navy, with all its shortcomings, we take to be already the equal of any that floats, in the character of its ordnance, as time may prove it, also, in the speed of its vessels.

There is a mistaken impression prevalent, that because the *Alabama* went to sea under false colors as a merchantman she is a merchant-built vessel. She is a war-vessel in all respects, built purposely for the service in which she lived and in which she went down, by one of the best shipbuilders in the United Kingdom. She was fitted with every improvement of modern British naval art, and embodied its ideas. In fact, all this, though forgotten, now that she was so "dreadfully overmatched," was stated in fuller and more fulsome terms than we care now to use, at that time when she was driving American commerce from the seas, with no vessel in our Navy fleet enough, it was said, to overhaul and capture her. Indeed, in respect to the protection of her boilers and machinery, the *Alabama* was less vulnerable than the war-vessels of the class to which her antagonist belonged.

It has been said that the *Kearsarge* was an overmatch for her opponent, because she was partly iron-clad. But the only iron covering on the *Kearsarge* was put there before action, by faking her chain cable outside the ship over the boilers, to protect them from shot. The same expedient was open to the *Alabama*, who had similar cables. In fact, it is still a matter of doubt with navy officers how much is gained by this extra cover, some contending for it and some against it. Captain SEMMES evidently thought it was a bad plan for him, or otherwise he would have used it.

The armament of two hostile vessels is rarely found so well matched as in these, so far as comparison can be made with ordnance of different patterns. The elaborate counter-statements of a part of the English press on this subject evaporate at the test of simple fact. The *Kearsarge* had two 11-inch pivot guns, upon whose efficiency the English dwell, and at whose muzzles the more candid lay the victory. Of this concession one need not be ashamed, when it is remembered that their offset in the *Alabama* was one

68-pounder, of a pattern which the English, after protracted experiments with Armstrong weapons, had asserted to be their crack gun, and not only so, but the best gun ever made. The *Alabama* also had one 100-pounder rifled Blakely gun, of a similar pattern to that we are now finding it well to introduce in place of the forward 11-inch pivot gun. For broadsides, the *Kearsarge* mounted four 32-pounders, in place of six of the same calibre on the *Alabama*. In addition, the *Kearsarge* had one light 28-pounder rifle on the fore-castle. The *Kearsarge* carried one gun less than the *Alabama*.

Less candid critics lay stress on the fact that the *Kearsarge* carried the more men. The discrepancy is so slight that, in any event, it is of no import. As well might the slight superiority of the *Alabama* in tonnage be taken into the reckoning. However, it is evident that each vessel had all the men required to work the ship and to develop the power of its guns. If Captain SEMMES had wanted more, he could undoubtedly have drawn them from the Confederate vessel *Rappahannock*, which was detained at Calais, and some of the crew of which had visited the *Alabama*. Besides, the loss of men on neither side by the action was sufficient to affect the efficiency of the vessel.

The main point which has struck some persons in comparing the two ships, is that the *Alabama* was thought to be out of repair. The question whether this or the other vessel was in need of repairs cannot enter into the discussion. Because, if the *Alabama* did want repairs, as is asserted, these would be of the nature of coppering and caulking, which would not much affect her efficiency, except in a gale of wind. She had no weakness which would trouble her on a smooth sea, and there was nothing more than a light breeze blowing at that time. But probably the *Alabama* was, in fact, in sufficiently good repair. Captain SEMMES need not have gone out unless he chose. The challenge passed from him, and if he be the old naval hero that Southampton says he is, he should not have gone out like a boy in bravado, with a vessel out of repair. At least, he was probably a good judge of his own condition, and found it fit for challenging. To allege that he did not know the strength of the *Kearsarge* would be an inglorious admission, if true. But it is not true, for the *Kearsarge* had lain long enough in European ports to have her measurement and power reckoned a dozen times, as in fact it had been.

Our opinion is, also, that the *Kearsarge* was as fast a vessel as the *Alabama*. But that is a point which never has been and perhaps never will be settled. At all events, it was not decided off Cherbourg, because there was no attempt to run or follow in competition. Nor was either vessel put to full speed in the manoeuvring.

The question, then, which that battle decided, was one of gunnery and manoeuvring. The *Kearsarge* out-fought her antagonist. The English journalists declare that SEMMES's chief advantage in going into action was that some of his best gunners were trained aboard the *Excellent*, the British training-ship. Granting that point, the inference which it seems anxious to establish, is that our training is not greatly inferior to that of British training-ships, and our gunners to British gunners. The *Alabama* is described as firing with much greater rapidity than the *Kearsarge*. While this fact settles the former question as to whether she had a full complement in her crew, it also shows that her gunners were not drilled according to our method of teaching. With us, the main effort of officers, when firing beyond point-blank ranges, is to have the men fire deliberately.

It must be added that, in this engagement, the theories of Admiral DAHLGREN, to whose skill and untiring energy the present perfection of the ordnance of the American Navy is so much indebted, have been put to an interesting test. Without assigning more weight or scope to the results than they exhibit, it will be gratifying to the Admiral to observe how much of the merit of the victory is, perforce, awarded to him by the admissions and apologies of English commentators. The DAHLGREN 11-inch gun, with a plain spherical shell and a time fuse, and a charge of powder sufficient for this simple purpose, was able to force a shell through the side of the *Alabama*, just far enough to permit it to explode within the vessel. That, according to Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, who, as a naval authority in the present

century has no superior, is the perfection of horizontal shell-firing.

The contest off Cherbourg shows to what brief compass of duration naval actions will be brought, when a single shell or two may decide the conflict. The shell which struck the steering apparatus of the *Alabama* decided her fate. This strange and fatal meeting will doubtless be of the deepest significance to the European marine world, as well as to our own. The day of Trafalgars, of Aboukirs and Copenhagens is gone by. Here, after a circling fight of sixty minutes, with an adversary from 900 to 1200 yards distant, the terror of commerce and the pride of British dockyards struck, and in twenty minutes more the seas rolled over her.

We are not inclined to look upon this contest with too much care for minor questions. But the personal conduct of SEMMES in the affair and the responsive enthusiasm which it found in the British bosom ought not to be passed without comment. It has already been seen, from the character of the excuses he gave for his defeat, with what bait he caught gudgeons. It would seem that the possibility of skill and courage on the part of the Union conqueror did not enter greatly into the estimate of the reason of the victory. The complaint of SEMMES, made to excite sympathy, that four or five shots were fired into him after his surrender, is unworthy of a man who calls himself a sailor. The men at the guns, as he must know, would not discover the fact that the enemy's flag was down in an instant, and probably not until after orders from the captain of the ship to cease firing. The captain might naturally believe the battle-flag had been shot away, until he saw the white flag hoisted. The account of Minister DAYTON's son, who was aboard the *Kearsarge* during the fight, shows that it was not known that the *Alabama*'s flag had been pulled down until some time after the fact. It is only surprising that more shots were not fired in the interval, especially with the distance so great as that at which this battle was fought.

That Captain SEMMES expected to conquer the *Kearsarge* with his model vessel and gunners from the training-ships, is of course to be conceded. His slumbering professional pride appears at length to have been aroused by the taunts to which he might have been subjected if he had sought to elude his equal antagonist. It would have been a profitable and a useful, but not a specially glorious record, to have always made exclusive war on merchantmen, without a single attempt to cripple an armed enemy. For the case of the *Hatteras* was not a fight—not even a surrender. He decoyed her under his guns by calling himself the British bark *Petrel*, and then, as she was but half his size, easily sunk her with a broadside. This was well, but not glorious. His latter exploit will give to the Captain more of a JOHN PAUL JONES reputation—and this fact may account for the increased sympathy and admiration of commercial England. He is to them a hero of this war now, as gallant a gentleman as ever scuttled a ship. Captain WINSLOW could hardly hope to have his victory mentioned on the same day with SEMMES' defeat.

The escape of SEMMES has thrown a trifling cloud in the estimation of some upon the brightness of the conquest. But, reviewing all the attendant circumstances, a candid man will see that it was hardly to be prevented. Even were circumstances more adverse, Captain WINSLOW has done what should be enough to put him beyond reproach for what he did not do. That modest dispatch of his to the Secretary of the Navy is not of a character to excite a glow in all transatlantic breasts, but it inclines our people to be satisfied with the man who, across the ocean, fought the vessel that bore American colors. He has not made so much sensation as his rival, but he blew him and his ship out of water.

In an article on "Naval Tactics"—an article of so much interest to our American Navy that we hope to copy it in full another week—the *United Service Magazine*, of England, remarks upon the comparative lack of practical books by British Navy officers upon subjects connected with their profession. It says that such works are continually issuing from the French press, and that "in the United States of America, the naval officers have been exceedingly active in giving their views to the world. One publisher in New York has produced, during the last few years, more



books of a professional character than all the English publishers put together." The Navy will easily understand that the publisher alluded to is Mr. VAN NOSTRAND, whose imprint is on, by far, the larger portion of the many able works which our scientific officers have given to the profession and the public. The English magazine proceeds to discuss at some length the book of Commander PARKER on "Squadron Tactics under Steam," to which it gives the highest praise.

#### NEUTRAL RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

THE late naval contest between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* has given rise to some discussion as to whether the British private yacht *Deerhound* had any legal right to take the Captain and a portion of the crew of the *Alabama* to Southampton, when they with their ship had surrendered to the American man-of-war; and second, whether or not the British government may be required to render up these fugitives, on demand of the Government of the United States.

Without stopping to discuss these questions at length we will merely state a few points which will probably prove important in the future consideration of the case, if it be true, as we see asserted, that our Minister in England is about to make a demand for the surrender of Captain SEMMES. First, it will be well to look at the circumstances under which the British yacht picked up the drowning men, and we therefore quote the letter of Mr. LANCASTER, owner of the yacht, and the statement in the *London News* of June 21, as evidence bearing on this point. The owner of the yacht writes thus to the *London Times*:

SUNDAY, June 19—9 A. M.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. 10:30—observed the *Alabama* steaming out of the harbor towards the Federal steamer *Kearsarge*. 11:30—the *Alabama* commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The *Kearsarge* immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In the manœuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the *Alabama's* firing, the *Alabama* making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At half-past twelve observed the *Alabama* to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the *Kearsarge* were requested to assist in saving the *Alabama's* crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the *Alabama* sunk. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the *Alabama's* whale-boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain SEMMES and thirteen officers. At one P. M. we steered for Southampton.

I may state that, before leaving, the *Kearsarge* was apparently much disabled. The *Alabama's* loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, &c., was as follows, viz:—One officer and one man drowned, six men killed and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Captain SEMMES received a slight wound in the right hand. The *Kearsarge's* boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot-boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Steam Yacht *Deerhound*, off Covert, June 19, 1864.

The *London News* of June 21st gives this account of the rescue:

When the battle was at an end the *Deerhound* steamed over to the *Kearsarge*, and Mr. LANCASTER was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the *Alabama's* crew and officers who were floating and swimming about, he lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named ADAMS, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on.

One of the men in the boat cried out "That's SEMMES," and the drowning man called out "I am the captain; save me; I cannot keep up any longer."

ADAMS went and dragged him into the boat. SEMMES then said:—"For God's sake don't put me on board the *Kearsarge*, but put me on board your yacht."

ADAMS promised to do so, and laid SEMMES down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the *Kearsarge's* boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When ADAMS had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and SEMMES was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. LANCASTER was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the *Kearsarge*, but she was too disabled it appears to go after the *Deerhound* to overhaul her, and thus SEMMES escaped being made prisoner.

It will thus be seen that the British yacht, having possibly already in charge for safe-keeping, some of the effects of Captain SEMMES, followed the *Alabama* from Cherbourg, ostensibly to witness the fight. At ten minutes before one, the *Alabama*, having surrendered to the *Kearsarge*, was observed from the deck of the yacht to be sinking; that thereupon the yacht, as is alleged, being so requested by the *Kearsarge*, proceeded to pick up the men who were seen floating about in the water. Having picked up SEMMES, and being informed of his identity, he was concealed, and at one o'clock the yacht steamed away in the direction of the English coast, in great trepidation lest she should be overhauled by the *Kearsarge*.

It is questionable whether a case parallel to this ever occurred in the annals of naval warfare. At present much remains to be cleared up, and the alleged request of the officers of the *Kearsarge* that the yacht should assist in saving the drowning men, needs confirmation. Whether such a request would give the right to hold acknowledged prisoners of war, convey them to a neutral port, and there set them free, is at least doubtful. The following passages from distinguished authorities on the rights of neutrals, bear up-

on the general question; further than this we reserve our judgment until we are in possession of all the facts and precedents:

"Of the same nature with the carrying of contraband goods is the transportation of military persons or dispatches in the service of the enemy. A neutral vessel, which is used as a transport for the enemy's forces, is subject to confiscation if captured by the opposite belligerent. As to the number of military persons necessary to subject the vessel to confiscation, it is difficult to define; since fewer persons of high quality and character may be of much more importance than a much greater number of persons of lower condition. To carry a veteran general, under some circumstances, might be a much more noxious act than the conveyance of a whole regiment. The consequences of such assistance are greater, and, therefore, the belligerent has a stronger right to prevent and punish it; nor is it material, in the judgment of the Prize Court, whether the master be ignorant of the character of the service on which he is engaged."—*Wheaton's Elements of International Law*, p. 562, 563.

"On the other hand, it is certain that, if my neighbor affords a retreat to my enemies, when defeated and two much weakened to escape me, and allows them time to recover and watch a favorable opportunity of making a second attack on my territories, this conduct so prejudicial to my safety and interests, would be incompatible with neutrality. If, therefore, my enemies, on suffering a discomfiture, retreat into his country, although charity will not allow him to refuse them permission to pass in security, he is bound to make them continue their march beyond his frontiers as soon as possible, and not suffer them to remain in his territories on the watch for a convenient opportunity to attack me anew; otherwise he gives me a right to enter his country in pursuit of them."—*Vattel's Law of Nations*, p. 344.

We may remark, finally, that if we had Captain SEMMES and his English crew in our hands, we should probably find the piracy question an ugly one to deal with; and it is not impossible that the United States Government may have given orders to the commanders of our cruisers, looking forward to some such event as the present; to this surmise the fact that Captain WINSLOW paroled all his prisoners at Cherbourg would seem to give some color.

THE arrest of Major-General DIX, on a warrant issued by Judge RUSSELL, City Judge of New York, has brought before our courts one of the most important questions that has ever arisen at any time in the history of this nation. It is whether a General commanding a military department in a time of civil war, can be arrested and deprived of his liberty by the civil authorities of the State for obeying and executing a military order, issued by the PRESIDENT of the United States. Our readers will remember that when the forged proclamation of the PRESIDENT appeared in the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, the PRESIDENT issued an order to General DIX, directing him to arrest the proprietors and to stop the publication of those papers. That order was obeyed by General DIX. Subsequently the Governor of New York, caused this matter to be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury; and as that body judged it to be inexpedient to investigate the case, he directed the District Attorney to institute a prosecution in relation to it. In accordance with his instructions, the District Attorney procured warrants for the arrest of General DIX and those of his officers who were engaged in executing the order of the PRESIDENT. General DIX at once signified his readiness to submit to the authority of the courts; but subsequently to the issue of the warrants, he received an order from the PRESIDENT which directs him, during the continuance of the civil war, not to relieve himself of his command, nor to be deprived of his liberty, for obeying any order of a military nature, which the PRESIDENT of the United States may direct him to execute.

This order, if the case for the prosecution be sustained, will place General DIX in a position, where he must, as a military commander, either disobey the express order of the Commander-in-Chief, or violate the order of the civil courts of the State. The issue thus directly made between the military authorities and the civil courts, is certainly one of the gravest questions ever presented for the decision of any tribunal. A preliminary hearing took place on the 6th instant, before Judge RUSSELL, and the case was adjourned to the 9th instant, when it will be fully argued by able counsel on both sides.

ONE of the New York daily papers is in error in taking it for granted that the omission of General G. K. STRONG's name in the list of fallen general officers which General MCLELLAN gave in his oration at West Point, was intentional. And, inasmuch, as we have in our possession facts to correct the erroneous impression, it seems no more than due that we should say that, as soon as the omission occurred to General MCLELLAN he was anxious to have it inserted in the report of the oration published in the JOURNAL.

The request to insert General STRONG's name came, however, too late for us to make the desired correction.

THE *Kamerad* of Vienna gives the following estimate of the regular troops at the disposal of the EMPEROR of Mexico:—The corps will comprise in all about 6,000 men, distributed as follows: three battalions of light infantry, a regiment of lancers, a regiment of hussars, two batteries of eight pieces of rifled artillery, a company of engineers and a company of pioneers. The officers and soldiers are enlisted for six years. The officers will probably have permission to return with their rank, after a certain time, to the Austrian Army. The private soldiers will receive 25 florins, and the non-commissioned officers 25 to 50, according to their rank. After six years, the officers and non-commissioned officers can continue to serve or can be sent gratuitously back to Europe, or perhaps they may receive lands and means of sustaining themselves instead.

FOR the information of subscribers we would state that we are able to supply complete sets of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as well as any single numbers that may be desired. At the close of the volume next month we shall furnish an index for binding.

SINCE Russia has vindicated her claim to be considered a first-rate power in European affairs, and more especially since her Government has given indubitable proof that her policy is to be on friendly terms with our own country, it has been a matter of great interest to know what is her actual and effective military strength. Of her naval strength, we have been able heretofore to inform our readers. Her military strength now appears from a digest which appears in the official Government organ, under date of March 26th, and which gives the figures of the Imperial force, according to the report presented to the EMPEROR on the first of January of the current year, by the minister of war. Our advice, it may be added, indicate, that with the threatening appearance of affairs in Northern Europe, in which Russia is intimately concerned, and especially in the present doubt whether the Conference may be able to adjust pacifically the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, Russia has put itself on a still better war-footing.

The present strength of Russia, then, may be tabulated with considerable accuracy as follows:—

I. ACTIVE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.		
	1st January, 1863	1st January, 1864.
Infantry.....	364,422	694,511
Cavalry.....	38,306	49,183
Artillery.....	41,734	48,773
Sappers, miners, &c.....	13,413	16,203
Total.....	457,875	838,670
II. LOCAL TROOPS IN FIELD.		
Battalions of the line.....	80,455	74,561
Regiments in Garrison.....	—	23,472
Artillery.....	19,830	29,892
Total.....	100,285	127,925
III. RESERVES AND NON-COMBATANTS.		
Reserves of all arms.....	87,350	38,318
Interior Guard.....	129,262	123,361
Soldiers unassigned.....	32,390	30,200
Gendarmerie.....	3,994	6,511
Troops in instruction.....	1,040	990
Total.....	254,036	199,380
Total of regular troops.....	812,196	1,135,975

From this synopsis, it will be seen that the numerical strength of the Russian military system is not a little remarkable. In what actual condition this army of more than a million now stands, must be proved by subsequent events.

AN important order from Adjutant-General Thomas has been read to the negro troops at Nashville, of which the following is the substance:—The incorporation into the Army of the United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought, as speedily as possible, to the highest state of discipline. Accordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent stations and camps, will cease, and they will only be required to take their fair share of fatigue duty with white troops. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy.

Hon. William Whiting, the Solicitor of the War Department, has prepared a work of about one hundred pages on "Military Government of Hostile Territory in Time of War." The subjects discussed are, as the preface states, of great and growing importance. Clear and just views of the rights, powers and obligations of the Government are necessary to a wise and consistent administration of affairs in the insurrectionary districts, during their transition from open hostilities to their peaceful restoration to the Union. Mr. Whiting has carefully collected, compiled and condensed the various provisions of belligerent and of constitutional law, and the questions involved are vigorously and ably discussed.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.** By HENRY J. RAYMOND. New York: DERBY & MILLER. This volume consists of a short account of the life of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, and a full account of his administration. The main part of the latter is made up of the speeches, letters, addresses, proclamations and messages of the PRESIDENT, with such connecting thread of history and commentary as was essential to putting them in a proper light. The book does not pretend to the dignity or value of a history of the times. It is, indeed, rather a biography than a history. The rapidity of execution which is obvious in the work will prevent it from being of permanent historical value. It sets out at full length much material which will also be in the hands of future writers, who will digest and summarize it, and present it in more elaborate form. One of the most interesting parts of the book is the discussion of the Virginia campaign of 1862. These chapters are written with an obvious leaning towards Mr. LINCOLN, which is no more than might naturally be expected in his own biographer.

**THE TANNER BOY.** By Major PENNIMAN. Boston: ROBERTS & BROTHERS. This is a pleasant boy's book, with a misquotation from WORDSWORTH on the title page. From the style in which the subsequent papers are written, it may be judged that "Major" is a *nom de plume*. Considerable skill is shown in grouping together such personal incidents and stories of the Lieutenant-General as will interest and instruct children. We are sorry to notice, however, that in the endeavor to bring the book to the latest possible date the incorrect statement of GRANT's receiving and rejecting a flag of truce for the burial of dead at Spottsylvania, is introduced. The reported conduct of GRANT at this time excited some indignation in Europe until the facts were known. It can hardly therefore be set up with propriety for the admiration of children, especially as the alleged action did not occur.

A few blemishes of this kind apart, this is a praiseworthy attempt to set before the minds of American youth the story of a gallant soldier for their emulation. All such endeavors, especially in such times as these, if made in the right spirit, should be encouraged. A year or two ago, the model for our children was "The Bobbin Boy." Now, it is "The Tanner Boy." The Bobbin Boy has not turned out very well of late, according to the statements of some of his enemies, and his official conduct has been made the subject of investigation by Congress. The Tanner boy, no doubt, will prove himself a fit model for the young to follow.

**THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.** July, 1864. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. The present number opens the fourteenth volume of the Atlantic. Of its literary excellence nothing now need be said. Its staff of contributors is not equalled by that of any other American periodical, and the magazine has performed an inestimable service in elevating the intellectual tone of the country. The danger apprehended at the start, was that its circulation would be of necessity so limited as to appeal chiefly to those trained minds of whom the Atlantic writers are only exponents. But the liberality and skill of the publishers have spread the magazine far and wide, and have made it a household companion in many places where it could hardly have hoped to find an entrance. The promptness and the unreserved devotion with which the Atlantic threw its influence into the war at the outset, hoisting the starry flag on its sober cover, will always be a pleasurable remembrance for those who conducted it at that time. Its tone has always been elevating, instructive, and patriotic. Enterprise and energy, directed towards the spread of sound thought and patriotic feeling, must always command our congratulation and support.

**THE NORTHERN MONTHLY.** Portland, July 1, 1864. Amongst other matter in the current number is a pleasant little account of a "Fallen Hero," whose adventures will remind some of our readers of similar heroes of their own acquaintance. The personage in question is no less than a large, black Newfoundland cross-breed dog, of about 140 lbs. weight. In October, 1861, while the Tenth Maine regiment was on its way to the seat of war, our hero joined it on the cars at Portsmouth, N. H. He had already "served out a three months' term with the First New Hampshire regiment, and with that organization participated in the battle of Bull Run. He returned with the regiment to his native State, and after a short stay at home, like the greater part of our returned soldiers, he tired of the monotony of every day civil life, and when he saw the train full of blue uniforms arrive, his patriotism and the strange and mysterious fascination of camp life proving stronger than the love of home, he at once reenlisted, and again went forward to the wars. Although he had seen service, he joined "H." Co. of the Tenth apparently as a private. But he was at once christened "Major," and held that rank unquestioned till his death. So, at last, the question of the two Majors, which puzzles the beginner in CASSY'S Tactics, seems in the Tenth Maine to have had a practical illus-

tration. The Major at once began to endure with patience and fortitude the vicissitudes of soldier life. "At the Relay House, where the regiment was stationed during the early part of its term of service, he was always among the most advanced of the pickets, and no dog was ever allowed to cross the lines with impunity. In General BANKS' retreat from Winchester, he was very nearly taken prisoner by a dastardly attempt on the part of the enemy to cut off his rear. Although foot-sore and leg-weary, Major was too much a soldier to allow this to be done tamely, and after an absence of two days within the enemy's lines, he met a member of company F, whose acquaintance he had never deigned to acknowledge in camp, and following him, managed to reach the regiment in safety, where he immediately sought out his own company, and would recognize no one but a member of it. Major invariably accompanied the regiment on the march and in all its movements; and no member of his company, during all the tedious marches and privations which the regiment was called upon to undergo, ever became so weary or famished that he was not ready to share his last biscuit with him or resent any insult offered to him. At the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam, and other actions in which the regiment was engaged, he was in the front rank," but escaped unharmed.

In May, 1863, Major was mustered out of service at Portland, with his regiment, and a silver collar, with the leaf engraved thereon, was presented to him. He was then given to Lieutenant BLAKE, till the latter joined the Twenty-ninth regiment, when "he again returned to service with him, and many other of his old messmates in the Tenth. He served with his accustomed fidelity and good nature up to the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, on the 8th of April 1 in which he, as usual, engaged, and where, it is said, he promiscuously engaged the Rebels on his own account. During the fight he was killed by a musket-ball; thus gloriously laying down his life for the support of principles which he had not capacity to comprehend."

**JOURNAL DES SCIENCES MILITAIRES.** Paris: J. CORREARD. The May number, just received, contains the following articles:—Iron-clad Ships, by M. CAVELIER DE CUVERVILLE, Lieutenant in the Navy; Studies upon a Rational Form for Axles of Wagons, and the technical advantages of axles of cast-steel, by Professor ADOLPHE SCHREFFLER, translated from the German by M. SEEBOLD, civil engineer; Notice of a new apparatus for giving Light to Miners in their subterranean labors; Captain COLES and Captain ERICSSON; History of Perspective (continued), by M. le Commandant POUDEIRA; Military and Maritime Review.

The article on Captain COLES and Mr. ERICSSON is a reprint of the article of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which our readers will remember, on the same subject.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1863-4, is a volume of much more general interest and varied information than the proceedings of corporate bodies are expected to be. Beside the usual statistics of the corporation, proceedings of its meetings, etc., it contains a most interesting series of special reports on various branches of trade, statistics of trade and finance of the United States, together with several important reports issued by the Chamber during the year in pamphlet form. Something of the interest of the volume, is no doubt due to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce is fortunate in having for its Secretary a gentleman, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., who unites literary taste and ability to those more essential qualifications for his office, which he is known to possess in so eminent a degree.

## CAPTAIN WINSLOW'S REPORTS.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE, JUNE 19. SIR:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off this port on the 14th inst., I received a note from Captain SEMMES, begging that the *Kearsarge* would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two.

According to this notice the *Alabama* left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about half-past nine o'clock. At twenty minutes past ten A. M. we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise we steamed to sea, until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the *Alabama*.

As we approached her within about twelve hundred yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round, at a distance of about nine hundred yards from each other.

At the expiration of an hour the *Alabama* struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the Department that every officer and man did his duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSARGE,  
CHERBOURG, France, June 29, 1864.

SIR:—I enclose herewith the surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the *Alabama*.

Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas in the case of the *Alabama* the carnage, I learn, was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the *Alabama* carrying a one hundred pounder rifle, with one heavy sixty-eight pounder and six broadside thirty-two pounders; the *Kearsarge* carrying four broadside thirty-two pounders, two eleven-inch and one twenty-eight pounder rifle—one gun less than the *Alabama*.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble is a hundred pounder rifle shell, which entered our stern post and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, in which all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too well praised; but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander THORNTON, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement to the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

## SEVENTIETH DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3-9 P. M.

Major-General DIX:—A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of General Wilson's operations:—

Sixty miles of railroad was thoroughly destroyed. The Danville Road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the material were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmiths' shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the South Side Road were destroyed. Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes which they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train, and 12 cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and thrown into the water; and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kautz's division.

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburgh this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburgh. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force, or the extent of its operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## SEVENTY-FIRST DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3-9 P. M.

To Major-General DIX:—The following telegram dated to-day at Marietta, Ga., was received this evening from General Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:—

The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kennesaw at daylight and Marietta at 8:30 A. M. Thomas is moving down the main road toward the Chattahoochee, and McPherson toward the mouth of the Nickajack on the Sandtown Road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kennesaw.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## OBITUARY.

## CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS MANNING WRIGHT.

This promising young officer deserves more than ordinary mention, for gallantry of conduct and steadfast attention to his duty in the position he so honorably held. Captain WRIGHT entered the United States service in August, 1861, as orderly sergeant in the 57th N. Y. Volunteers. He was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy in the same regiment, and while in this position passed through nearly every battle of importance in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. During this period, he was at one time exceedingly reduced by typhoid fever, but his unusually good constitution overcame this direful malady, and he returned to duty with an ardent desire to eclipse the previous acts of gallantry for which he had had favorable notice. During the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg he sustained two very narrow escapes from immediate death. In 1863 he was promoted to a captaincy, for courageous conduct in the face of the enemy. In the battles before Petersburg he was wounded in the ankle, the wound being so severe as to necessitate amputation, from the effects of which he died on the 2d of July. The friends of Captain WRIGHT may well have been proud of the companion who has so honorably distinguished himself, their admiration for his soldierly qualities and upright character as a gentleman being only exceeded by their deep grief for his untimely end.

C. D. J.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following correction:—In our issue of June 25th, 1864, under the head of Army and Navy Personal, you mention that the first monument in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga was erected in memory of Captains Russell and Le Fevre, and that Le Fevre was of the Eighty-eighth Missouri Volunteers. Whereas Captain Isaac H. Le Fevre was of Company F, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and at the time of his death was Topographical Engineer on the staff of Brigadier-General John Beatty, of General Negley's division.

A SHORT time since an account of a heartrending scene at a wedding in Charleston was going the rounds of the press. It was asserted that a daughter of Governor Pickens was killed by a shell from the blockade fleet at the marriage altar. It turns out that the whole story was a hoax.

IMMENSE hospital barracks, capable of accommodating eight thousand patients, are in course of erection at Annapolis, Md.



## ARMY GAZETTE.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

## TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

Brigadier-General Quincy A. Gillmore, to be major-general of volunteers, July 10, 1864.

## TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, to be brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading his brigade against the enemy at Petersburg, Virginia, where he was dangerously wounded, to rank from June 18, 1864.

Colonel Joseph B. Carr, 2d New York Volunteers, to be brigadier-general.

Colonel William Blaisdell, of the 11th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and distinguished conduct, to date June 23, 1864.

Colonel Martin D. Hardin, of the 12th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to be brigadier-general of volunteers.

## TO BE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Colonel Amos B. Eaton, assistant commissary-general of subsistence United States Army, to be commissary-general of subsistence U. S. Army, with the rank of brigadier-general, June 29, 1864, vice Taylor, deceased.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert E. Clary, Quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 15, 1864, vice Sibbey, resigned.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Captain W. W. McKim assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Dickinson, resigned.

Captain Gardner S. Blodgett, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Craig, resigned.

Captain J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Ogden, resigned.

Captain James M. Moore, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, vice Ferguson, dismissed.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Delavan D. Perkins, additional aide-de-camp, and captain in the 4th United States artillery, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, June 1, 1864, vice Hartuff, promoted.

Captain Henry Clay Wood, of the 11th United States infantry, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, June 24, 1864, vice McLean, resigned.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Brewerton, to be Colonel, April 22, 1864, vice Delafield, appointed chief engineer.

Major Lorenzo Sitgreaves, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 22, 1864, vice Brewerton, promoted.

Captain Nathaniel Michler, to be major, April 22, 1864, vice Sitgreaves, promoted.

First Lieutenant George L. Gillespie, Jr., to be captain, April 22, 1864, vice Michler, promoted.

1. Cadet Garret J. Lydecker, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Cadet Arthur H. Burnham, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

3. Cadet Amos Stickney, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

4. Cadet James W. Cuyler, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Cadet Alexander Mackenzie, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

6. Cadet Oswald H. Ernst, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, to fill an original vacancy.

7. Cadet David P. Heap, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice J. H. Wilson, promoted.

8. Cadet William Ludlow, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Babcock, promoted.

9. Cadet Charles B. Phillips, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice J. M. Wilson, promoted.

10. Cadet William A. Jones, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Harwood, promoted.

11. Cadet John T. Cantwell, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Barlow, promoted.

12. Cadet Andrew N. Damrell, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice O'Rourke, killed in battle.

13. Cadet C. Douglas Waterman, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Hains, promoted.

14. Cadet Vanderbilt Allen, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Kabb, deceased.

15. Cadet Charles J. Allen, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Farquhar, promoted.

First Lieutenant Peter G. Haines, to be captain, July 15, 1863, vice Putnam, killed in battle.

First Lieutenant Francis U. Farquhar, to be captain, August 1, 1863, vice McPherson, appointed brigadier-general.

First Lieutenant Arthur H. Dutton, to be captain, October 2, 1863, vice Casey, promoted.

First Lieutenant Randall Slidell McKenzie, to be captain, November 6, 1863, vice Paine, resigned.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant Howard Stockton of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, to be second lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the United States.

16. Cadet Cullen Bryant, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Maryea, promoted.

17. Cadet Martin L. Poland, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Arnold, promoted.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

18. Cadet E. Van Arsdel Andrus, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice McCrea, promoted.

23. Cadet Isaac W. McWay, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Sanderson, deceased.

26. Cadet Edward D. Wheeler, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Reynolds, cashiered.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

13. Cadet Alexander S. Clarke, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Wilson, promoted.

21. Cadet John Elliott, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Calef, promoted.

22. Cadet Melville R. Louck, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice McIntire, promoted.

24. Cadet Rezin G. Howell, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Murray, promoted.

25. Cadet William F. Vose, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Lord, promoted.

27. Cadet Samuel H. Kinney, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice McGilvray, promoted.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

20. Cadet William Ennis, to be second lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Butler, transferred to the Ordnance Department.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Edward Myers, to be first lieutenant, September 23, 1863, vice Sumner, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Harrison Moulton, to be first lieutenant, December 20, 1863, vice Haycock, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John McDonald, to be first lieutenant, February 12, 1864, vice Swain, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant John S. Walker, to be first lieutenant, April 2, 1864, vice Benton, resigned.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Wells, to be first lieutenant, November 23, 1863, vice Burnham, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Paul Quirk, to be first lieutenant, February 13, 1864, vice McQuesten, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major George Stoneman, of the 4th cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 30, 1864, vice Ruff, retired.

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain William P. Chambers, of the 5th cavalry, to be Major, March 30, 1864, vice Stoneman, promoted to the 3d cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Elbridge G. Roys, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice Wilcox, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Rendelbrook, to be first lieutenant, December 15, 1863, vice Amory, resigned.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel S. Sumner, to be captain, March 30, 1864, vice Chambers, promoted to the 4th cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Henley, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Sumner, promoted.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, to be first lieutenant, April 6, 1864, vice Bradley, dismissed.

## SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Adolph W. Kroutinger, to be captain, April 11, 1864, vice McKee, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Henry Sommer, to be first lieutenant, April 11, 1864, vice Kroutinger, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Michael Dolan, to be first lieutenant, April 21, 1864, vice Lacy, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Drury, to be first lieutenant, April 21, 1864, vice Byrne, dismissed.

First Sergeant Samuel D. Southworth, of battery B, 5th United States Artillery, to be second lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Samuel Archer, of the 5th infantry, to be major, March 30, 1864, vice Prince, retired.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Sergeant Robert McDonald, of company E, to be second lieutenant in the 5th regiment infantry.

First Lieutenant Samuel Ovenshine, to be captain, March 30, 1864, vice Archer, promoted to the 3d infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles A. Curtis, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Ovenshine, promoted.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Wright Rives, to be captain, February 23, 1864, vice Moore, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Byron Kirby, to be first lieutenant, February 23, 1864, vice Rives, promoted.

## NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Frederick Townsend, of the 18th infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 20, 1864, vice Sibbey, promoted to the 16th infantry.

First Lieutenant Edwin Pollock, to be captain, April 20, 1864, vice Woods, promoted to the 18th infantry.

Second Lieutenant John H. Hardie, to be first lieutenant, April 20, 1864, vice Pollock, promoted.

Private Leonard Hay, of the 15th U. S. Infantry, to be second lieutenant, vice Marshall, cashiered.

## TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John L. Smyth, to be first lieutenant, January 23, 1864, vice Hamilton, dropped.

Second Lieutenant John P. Macy, to be first lieutenant, February 17, 1864, vice Sellers, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Theodore Schwan, to be first lieutenant, April 9, 1864, vice Cutting, resigned.

## ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Duncan M. Vance, to be captain, January 6, 1864, vice Elder, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Oscar H. Nealy, to be first lieutenant, January 6, 1864, vice Vance, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Lemuel Pottier, to be first lieutenant, April 26, 1864, vice Chesebrough, resigned.

## TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Eugene Wells, to be captain, December 31, 1863, vice Coster, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James E. Putnam, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1863, vice Wells, promoted.

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William H. Hubbs, to be captain, April 9, 1864, vice Cheek, retired.

Second Lieutenant George P. Sanford, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1863, vice Kopp, dismissed.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Newlin, to be first lieutenant, February 20, 1864, vice Green, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William H. Keeling, to be first lieutenant, April 9, 1864, vice Hubbs, promoted.

## FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Sanderson, of the 15th infantry, to be colonel.

## SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, of the 9th infantry, to be colonel, April 20, 1864, vice Porter, resigned.

## SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William W. Swan, to be captain, April 20, 1864, vice Ludington, appointed assistant inspector-general.

First Lieutenant F. Adams, of company D, to be second lieutenant, vice Lancaster, promoted.

Sergeant Thomas M. Smith, of company B, 1st battalion, to be second lieutenant, vice Stimpson, promoted.

## EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Charles R. Woods, of the 9th infantry, to be major, April 20, 1864, vice Townsend, promoted to the 9th infantry.

Second Lieutenant Orrin B. Davis, to be first lieutenant, January 24, 1864, vice Williamson, retired.

Second Lieutenant Isaac D'Isay, to be first lieutenant, January 31, 1864, vice Sutherland, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Douglas Edwards, to be first lieutenant, November 7, 1863, vice Millard, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Robert Ayres, to be first lieutenant, November 25, 1863, vice Stansbury, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James H. Gageby, to be first lieutenant, December 28, 1863, vice Snyder, retired.

Second Lieutenant Ezra P. Ewers, to be first lieutenant, March 16, 1864, vice Phelps, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Davis, to be first lieutenant, April 1, 1864, vice Jack, resigned.

## TO BE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Captain Lucien Eaton, of the 23d Missouri Volunteers, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, for the troops serving in the Department of the Missouri.

## TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain Maxwell V. L. Woodhull, aide-de-camp.

Captain Henry R. Dalton.

Lieutenant F. A. Copeland, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry.

First Lieutenant John F. Lacey, 33d Iowa Volunteers.

Captain Henry A. Hale, 19th Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieutenant Robert E. Beecher, 73d Ohio Volunteers.

John C. Tyler, of Vermont.

Lieutenant Singleton Howland, 37th Indiana Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, June 1, 1864, vice Buell, resigned.

Major George L. Hartuff, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1864, vice Nichols, promoted.

First Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler, of the 4th Vermont Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.

Lieutenant John D. Parsons, Adjutant of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.

Captain Seth B. Moe, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of Major.

Lieutenant William T. Kittredge, Adjutant of the 4th Minnesota Volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain.

## TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant D. J. Craigie, of the 8th Iowa Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Theodore Cox, of the 11th Ohio Volunteers.

## TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

John G. Ladd, of Rhode Island.

John A. G. Barker, of Missouri.

Frank H. Fletcher, of Missouri.

William Williams, of Indiana.

Pierre Van Alstyne, of New York.

Whitlessy, Adams, of Ohio.

George A. Fiske, of Massachusetts.

Frederick West, of Wisconsin.

Horatio N. Buckley, of New York.

Orrin Daggett, of Maine.

Charles C. Benedict, of New York.

John H. Ellis, of Missouri.

J. P. R. B. Smith, of West Virginia.

James McIntire, of Maryland.

Samuel L. Drew, of Massachusetts.

C. V. Carter, of Iowa.

John H. Blavin, of Wisconsin.

Danforth Brown, of West Virginia.

William S. Baker, of Massachusetts.

Henry L. Williams, of Ohio.

George E. Seney, of Ohio.

Robert Hundhausen, of Missouri.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis M. Smith, of the 17th Illinois Volunteers.

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Peter S. Michie, of the United States Corps of Engineers, to be aide-de-camp with the rank of captain in the volunteer force for Major-General Gillmore.

Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Artillery, for Major-General Schofield.

First Lieutenant Wm. J. Twining, of Corps of Engineers, for Major-General Schofield.

TO BE COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Lawrence Rhoades, of Rhode Island.

George M. Hollis, of New York.

Charles Stewart, of Missouri.

Rufus R. Edwards, of Kansas.

Jonathan K. Webber, of Illinois.

Captain Nathan Willard, of the 14th Indiana Volunteers.

Wm. B. Turner, of Pennsylvania.

Truman H. Burrell, of New York.

Lieutenant William W. Barker, of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

Lee Haymond, of West Virginia.

Ellis F. Jennings, of Ohio.

William R. Tracy, of Tennessee.

P. R. Minor, of Ohio.

Z. D. Rumadell, of West Virginia.

Lieutenant George C. Almy, of the 5th Rhode Island Volunteers.

Robert Holmes, of Iowa.

Campbell E. Furvance, of Pennsylvania.

Edward J. Robinson, of Indiana.

George May, of Iowa.

Reuben B. James, of Indiana.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS, WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Lieutenant Edward P. Champlin, of the 18th Michigan Volunteers.

Homer A. Cooke, of Massachusetts, July 21, 1863.

James Whittingham, of West Virginia.

Horace Patterson, of Rhode Island, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Erskine M. Kamp, of New York, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, to date from May 19, 1863.

John E. Fleming, of West Virginia, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Lewis Todhunter, of Iowa, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Lieutenant William Currie, of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

Proctor Shubert, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

First Lieutenant William L. Ryerson, 1st California Volunteers.

Quartermaster Sergeant George W. Mason, of the 2d Connecticut Artillery.

Joseph H. Wilson, of Indiana.



Captain Jesse Merrill, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.  
First Lieutenant James B. Ludwick, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.  
Captain J. C. Paine, of the 57th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Edwin J. Meeker, of the 3d Wisconsin Vols.  
First Lieutenant Peter A. Taylor, of the 49th New York Vols.

#### TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS. To rank from March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Edmund H. Russell, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.  
Captain William H. Hill, of the 99th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Captain Charles R. Case, of the 36th Indiana Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Amos M. Thayer, of the 112th New York Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Clifford Stickney, of the 72d Illinois Vols.  
First Lieutenant Samuel B. Partridge, of the 92d New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant William J. Galbraith, of the 78th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Charles C. T. Keith, of the 23d battery New York artillery.  
Second Lieutenant William F. Warren, of the M. M. brigade.  
First Lieutenant William Ware, of the 20th Illinois Vols.  
First Lieutenant Theodore C. Vidal, of the 42d New York Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Charles F. Cross, of the 56th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Isaac L. Lyon, of the 11th Connecticut Vols.  
First Lieutenant Thomas P. Rushby, of the New York volunteer engineers.  
First Lieutenant N. Henry Camp, of the 4th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Townsend L. Hatfield, of the 48th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant William S. Stryker, of the 12th Virginia Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Peter H. Niles, of the 23d Massachusetts Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Paul Brodie, of the 79th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Henry Ayres, of the 1st New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Adin B. Capron, of the 2d Rhode Island Vols.  
First Lieutenant William H. Sherry, of the 97th Indiana Vols.  
First Lieutenant George A. Fisher, of the 23d Massachusetts Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, of the 139th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant W. C. Magner, of the 12th Illinois Vols.  
First Lieutenant J. P. Sampson, of the 9th Iowa Vols.  
First Lieutenant J. C. Wiggins, of the 3d New Jersey Vols.  
First Lieutenant George J. Clark, of the 62d New York Vols.  
Captain Joseph Gloskowski, of the 29th New York Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Carrique, of the 3d Rhode Island artillery.  
Second Lieutenant William S. Andrews, of the 9th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant John L. Hollopeter, of the 49th Ohio Vols.  
First Lieutenant George W. Bailey, of the M. M. brigade.  
First Lieutenant Wilson Bruyn, of the New York volunteer engineers.  
First Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, of the 22d Michigan Vols.  
Captain Richard Dinmore, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.  
First Lieutenant A. Brainard Jerome, of the 1st New Jersey Vols.  
Captain E. A. Dericks, of the 68th New York Vols.  
Captain J. H. Walker, of the 23d Iowa Vols.  
First Lieutenant Joseph B. Knox, of the 25th Massachusetts Vols.

#### TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS. To rank from March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles Herzog, of the 41st New York Vols.  
Captain William Leonard, of the 38th Indiana Vols.  
First Lieutenant James H. Connelly, of the 37th Indiana Vols.  
Second Lieutenant John C. Abbott, of the 18th Connecticut Vols.  
First Lieutenant Washington W. Hopkins, of the 79th Pennsylvania Vols.  
First Lieutenant Cyrus M. Roberts, of the 78th Ohio Vols.  
First Lieutenant Edward L. Holstead, of the 40th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant William Quinton, of the 19th Illinois Vols.  
First Lieutenant Alfred K. Taylor, of the 3d Ohio Vols.  
First Lieutenant Frank N. Wicker, of the 28th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Thomas S. Seabury, of the 3d New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Burch Fornaker, of the 24th Ohio Vols.  
First Lieutenant C. Conrad, of the 48th Ohio Vols.  
Captain Naham Daniels, of the 3d Wisconsin Vols.  
First Lieutenant Harvey W. Benson, of the 17th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Amos M. Jackson, of the 24th Maine Vols.  
First Lieutenant Charles H. Messinger, of the 1st Wisconsin Vols.  
First Lieutenant Alfred F. Berry, of the 16th Indiana Vols.  
First Lieutenant John E. Holland, of the 36th Indiana Vols.  
First Lieutenant Milton Benner, of the 112th Pennsylvania Vols.  
First Lieutenant Henry R. Flook, of the 33d Indiana Vols.  
First Lieutenant Joseph L. Hallett, of the 31st Massachusetts Vols.  
Captain Davis E. Castle, of the 19th Indiana Vols.  
First Lieutenant Theodore F. Patterson, of the 67th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Brent, of the 52d Ohio Vols.  
First Lieutenant J. R. Fitch, of the 35th Ohio Vols.  
Acting Lieutenant J. B. Kelley, of the M. M. brigade.  
Second Lieutenant Edward S. Moffat, of the 9th New Jersey Vols.  
First Lieutenant W. A. Harris, of the 63d Illinois Vols.  
First Lieutenant Samuel F. Heber, of the 24th Ohio Vols.  
Acting Lieutenant John Q. Adams, of the M. M. brigade.  
First Lieutenant Ephraim A. Briggs, of the 43d New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant E. F. C. Klokke, of the 24th Illinois Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Julius M. Swain, of the 39th Massachusetts Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Weber, of the 97th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Holbrook, of the 8th Massachusetts Vols.  
Second Lieutenant William F. Barrett, of the 27th Massachusetts Vols.  
Captain Frederick E. Beardslee, assistant quartermaster of volunteers.  
Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Tuckerman, of the 19th Wisconsin Vols.  
Captain William A. Pigman, of the 46th Indiana Vols.  
Second Lieutenant A. Clarkson Merritt, of the 119th New York Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Joseph R. Putnam, of the Minnesota Vols.  
First Lieutenant William Sizer, of the 164th New York Vols.  
Private James B. Duff, of Co. D, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.  
Private Joseph W. Brown, of Co. K, 7th Massachusetts Vols.  
Sergeant Eugene Clyde, of the 12th United States Infantry.  
Private Asa T. Abbott, of Co. E, 1st Minnesota Vols.  
Private Samuel N. Rogers, of the 21st Massachusetts Vols.  
Private David L. Craft, of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.  
Second Lieutenant E. H. Wardwell, of the 24th Indiana battery.  
First Lieutenant Frederick J. Amaden, of the 136th Pennsylvania Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Edward P. Adams, of the 126th New York Vols.  
Second Lieutenant Myron Adams, Jr., of the 126th New York Vols.  
First Lieutenant Frederick S. Benson, of the 22d Massachusetts Vols.  
First Lieutenant Albert N. Sely, of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry.  
First Lieutenant Lucius A. Dellingham, of the 122d New York Vols.  
Private Edwin S. Curtis, of Co. D, 48th New York Vols.  
Sergeant Samuel E. Orr, of the Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Vols.  
Sergeant Henry Mayell, of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles.  
Private Joseph A. Kirby, of Co. C, 2d United States cavalry.  
Private George C. Round, of Co. G, 1st Connecticut artillery.  
Oscar B. Ireland, of New York.  
Thomas H. Feary, of England.  
Edgar Ketchum, of New York.  
Francis McClosky, of Pennsylvania.  
Charles Wehl, of Germany.  
Nathan E. Roberts, of Massachusetts.  
Charles S. Bradley, of the District of Columbia.  
Preston Carpenter, of Pennsylvania.  
Charles Roberts, of New York.  
Robert E. Duvall, of the District of Columbia.  
George T. Smith, of Pennsylvania.  
William W. Clemens, of Pennsylvania.  
Theodore Mallaby, Jr., of New York.  
M. D. Reymor, of Pennsylvania.  
D. Wilnot Smith, of Connecticut.  
John E. Bradford, of Rhode Island.  
Reuben Bartley, of Pennsylvania.

John R. Onderdonk, of New York.  
James S. Spear, of Ohio.

#### AN ACT to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every Quartermaster and Assistant Quartermaster, and every Commissary and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and every Paymaster and Additional Paymaster shall, as soon as practicable, be ordered to appear for examination as to his qualifications before a Board to be composed of three staff officers of the corps to which he belongs of recognized merit and fitness, of whom two at least shall be officers of volunteers, which Board shall make a careful examination as to the qualification of all officers who may appear before them in pursuance of this act, and shall also keep minutes and make a full and true record of the examination in each case. And all members of such Boards of examination shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their duties as herein provided, swear or affirm that they will conduct all examinations with impartiality, and with a sole view to the qualifications of the person or persons to be examined, and that they will not divulge the vote of any member upon the examination of any officer who may appear before them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such Boards of examination shall be convened under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and the Paymaster-General at convenient places; and general rules of examination and a standard of qualifications shall be prescribed by said officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall be published in general orders.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after such general orders shall have been published for sixty days, if any officer who shall then be ordered before a Board of examiners, under the provisions of this act, shall fail for thirty days, after receiving such special order, to report himself as directed, all his pay and allowances shall cease and be forfeited until he does appear and report for examination; and if he shall still thereafter fail for a further period of thirty days so to appear he shall thereupon be dropped from the rolls of the Army: Provided, however, That if such failure to appear and report shall have been occasioned by wounds or sickness, or other physical disability, then there shall be no forfeiture of pay until thirty days after such disability has been removed; but if in sixty days after the disability is removed the officer shall not report himself he shall then be dropped from the rolls as in other cases.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the Board of examination shall report that any officer does not possess the requisite business qualifications they shall forward the record of the examination of such officer to the head of the bureau to which he may belong, and if the head of such bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board he shall forward the same through the Secretary of War to the President of the United States, and if the President shall confirm the same the officer so failing in his examination shall, if commissioned, be dismissed from the service with one month's pay, and if not yet commissioned his appointment shall be revoked. And if the Board shall report that any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination by reasons of intemperance, gambling, or other immorality, and if the head of the bureau shall approve the finding and report of the Board, and the same being communicated, as before provided, to the President and confirmed by him, then such officer shall be dismissed from the service without pay, and shall not be permitted to re-enter the service as an officer: Provided, That such dismissal shall not relieve him from liability under existing laws for any offence he may have committed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the boards of examination shall forward all their records of examination to the heads of the bureaus to which they appertain, and such records shall be filed in the proper bureaus with a suitable index; and any officer who may desire it shall be entitled to receive a copy of the record in his own case upon paying the cost of copying the same.  
Approved, June 25, 1864.

#### A RESOLUTION for the relief of clerks at the Kittery and Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the settlement of the accounts of the Kittery and Philadelphia Navy Yards, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized to allow such sums as have already been appropriated by Congress for the pay of clerks at said Yards, from October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to July, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.  
Approved, June 25, 1864.

#### DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Sanderson, Major, additional Aide-de-camp and Captain, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, to date June 6, 1864; published in the dismissals for the week ending June 11, 1864, as Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Sanderson, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers.  
Captain Isaac H. Baker, 10th regiment veteran reserve corps, to date June 18, 1864, for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.  
Captain Joe Davis, 32d Missouri Vols., and First Lieutenant Geo. E. O'Neal, 30th Ohio Vols., to date June 21, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.  
Assistant Surgeon John O'Donnell, 9th U. S. colored troops, to date February 14, 1864, for desertion.  
First Lieutenant Charles D. Root, Merrill's Horse, Missouri Vols., to date June 20th, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for appropriating to his own use Government property, and money entrusted to him by men of his command for delivery to their families, and for disobedience of orders.  
First Lieutenant William C. Harris, veteran reserve corps, to date June 18, 1864, for drunkenness.  
First Lieutenant John J. Balter, 31st Minnesota Vols., to date June 22, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for gross and unpardonable neglect of duty in not properly preparing and signing the muster and pay-rolls of his company, thereby working prejudice to the interests of the enlisted men of his command by preventing them from receiving their pay prior to their starting on a distant expedition.  
First Lieutenant Seth F. Watson, 28th U. S. colored troops, to date June 24, 1864, he having tendered his resignation, and being physically incapacitated for service by a loathsome disease contracted through his own indiscretion.  
Lieutenant R. C. Higgins, 24th Massachusetts Vols., to date June 21, 1864, for absence without leave, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.  
The following officers, to date May 30, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:—  
Captain William Flery, 1st Potomac Home brigade cavalry, Maryland Vols.  
First Lieutenant Julius D. Baker, 21st New York cavalry.

#### DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:—  
Captain R. Y. Wood, Captain James Speed, First Lieutenant Isaac P. Gray, First Lieutenant Charles A. Harrison, regimental quartermaster, and Second Lieutenant John Strong, 1st Texas cavalry, to date June 4, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for having tendered their resignation, alleging false and improper reasons therefor, and having entered into a combination so to do.  
Captain Silas E. Warren, 88th U. S. colored infantry, to date June 7, 1864, he having tendered his resignation while under charges, "drunkenness on duty."

#### DISMISSAL AMENDED.

The dismissal of Captain Charles A. McKnight, 7th Michigan Vols., to date May 16, 1864, has been so amended as to date June 20, 1864.

#### DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED

First Lieutenant Charles T. Baroux, 119th Pennsylvania Vols., having tendered his resignation, has been dishonorably discharged, to date June 21, 1864, on account of physical disability, disobedience of orders in not joining his command in the field, as ordered May 6, 1864, and for absence without leave.

#### DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

The order dishonorably discharging First Lieutenant and Adjutant A. E. Wagstaff, 103d Illinois Vols., to date June 15, 1864, for

having tendered his resignation, based on the good of the service, and for cowardly and disgraceful conduct in the face of the enemy at Resaca and Dallas, Ga., has been confirmed.

#### DISHONORABLE MUSTER-OUT CONFIRMED.

The order dishonorably mustering out of service Captain S. Estile, 18th Iowa Vols., to date April 15th, 1864, for drunkenness and cowardice in the face of the enemy, has been approved.

#### RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers heretofore dismissed have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their respective regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:—  
Captain Benjamin Warren, 26th Massachusetts Vols.  
Captain Henry G. Hodges, 3d East Tennessee Vols.  
Second Lieutenant J. Cain, 8th Ohio Independent battery.

#### NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from July 4, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:—

#### Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant George E. Bird, 3d Maryland Volunteers.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Smith, 178th New York Volunteers.  
Second Lieutenant A. A. Casler, 154th New York Volunteers.  
Major William H. Lamont, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
Captain G. W. Van Slyck, 128th New York Volunteers.

For visiting improper places of amusement in this city whilst under medical treatment, and failing to report at headquarters, Military District of Washington, in arrest, as ordered.  
Captain James Donohue, 8th Michigan Volunteers.

For failing to report at Officers' United States General Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., on expiration of leave, and for absence without leave.  
Captain Joseph Eddington, 32d Iowa Volunteers.

#### DISMISSED.

First Lieutenant John J. Slater, company K, 8th Minnesota Volunteers.  
Captain Thomas Dunlap, Jr., 29th Connecticut, Colored Volunteers.

#### CASHIERED.

Captain Otto G. W. Kleinschmidt, company I, 16th New York Cavalry.  
Lieutenant Hartley W. Sewall, United States Revenue Service, and be confined to hard labor for a period of ten (10) years, at such Penitentiary as the President of the United States may designate.  
Captain Cyrus H. Rogers, 6th New Jersey Volunteers.  
Captain Thomas G. Tilford, 3d United States Cavalry.  
Major Thomas Hynes, 10th Missouri Cavalry.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

#### ORDNANCE.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

#### BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Commander Albert A. Smith, Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

#### PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Joseph E. Nourse, Edward A. Rouget, and Edward Seager, to be Professors of Mathematics in the Navy, from May 21, 1864.

#### PROMOTIONS FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, for advancement in his grade five numbers, to take rank next after Lieutenant-Commander John U. Upsher, for distinguished conduct in battle, in command of the U. S. steamer *Sassacus*, in her attack on and attempt to run down the rebel iron-clad ram *Albatross* on the 5th of May, 1864.

First Assistant Engineer James M. Hobby, for advancement thirty numbers in his grade, for distinguished conduct in battle and extraordinary heroism in the attack of the *Sassacus* upon the rebel ram *Albatross*.  
Lieutenant Silas W. Terry, U. S. Navy, for advancement in his grade five numbers, to take rank next after Lieutenant O. A. Batcheller, for gallant conduct in the Red River Expedition.

#### TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensigns Richard S. Chew and Henry J. Blake, to be Lieutenants in the Navy.

#### ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Acting Assistant Paymaster William Lee Darling, of New York.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Fairchild, of Wisconsin.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster George H. Martin, of New York.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster William H. Anderson, of Maine.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster William C. Cook, of Pennsylvania.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster George S. Benedict, of Ohio.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster Theron Merritt, of New York.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster George D. Reed, of Iowa.  
Acting Assistant Paymaster William N. Watmough, of Pennsylvania.

#### ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

W. J. Simon, from May 30, 1864.  
James Wilson, of the District of Columbia, from June 21, 1864.  
William H. Westcott, of Massachusetts, from June 21, 1864.  
George F. Winslow, of Massachusetts, vice Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Abbott, resigned.

#### TO BE SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy, from May 23, 1864, vice Surgeon Isaac Brukerhoff, transferred to retired list.

#### TO BE COMMANDERS.

William E. Hopkins and Paul Shibley.

#### TO BE PAYMASTERS IN THE NAVY.

Frank H. Hinman, of Ohio.  
Robert P. Leslie, of Pennsylvania.  
Horace P. Tuttle, of Massachusetts.  
George D. F. Barton, of New York.  
W. H. Winslow, of Massachusetts.  
W. Goldsborough, of Maryland.

#### TO BE CHAPLAINS IN THE NAVY.

George W. Smith, of the District of Columbia.  
George D. Henderson, of Kansas.  
H. B. Hibben, of Indiana.  
J. D. Bengers, of Rhode Island.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Major Jacob Zellin, to be Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Colonel Commandant John Harris, deceased.

Major William L. Shuttleworth, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ward Marston, transferred to the retired list.

Captain Matthew R. Kewenig, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Reynolds, transferred to the retired list.

Captain James H. Jones, to be a Major in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Major Jacob Zellin, nominated for Colonel Commandant.

Captain Thomas Y. Field, to be a Major in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Major Addison Garland, nominated for Colonel.

Captain Charles G. McGawley, to be a Major in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Major J. F. Doughty, transferred to the retired list.

First Lieutenant William H. Carter, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Captain M. R. Kintzing, nominated for Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant McLane Tilton, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Captain James H. Jones, nominated for Major.



First Lieutenant John H. Higbee, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice Captain Thomas Y. Field, nominated for Major.

First Lieutenant Frank Monroe, to be a Captain in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Williams, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieutenant William Wallace, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, vice First Lieutenant William H. Carter, nominated for Captain.

Second Lieutenant E. C. Saltmarsh, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice First Lieutenant McLane Tilton, nominated for Captain.

Second Lieutenant G. C. Stoddard, to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from June 10, 1864, vice First Lieutenant J. H. Higbee, nominated for Captain.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Gunner James Hutchinson, to ordnance duty at Baltimore, Md.

Carpenter John A. Dixon, to the *Constitution*.

Boatswain Zachariah Whitmarsh, to the *Susquehanna*.

Sailmaker, John A. Holbrook, to the *Susquehanna*.

First Assistant Engineer John Johnson, to the *Susquehanna*.

Surgeon William T. Hord, to duty connected with recruiting in New Jersey.

Second Assistant Engineer F. L. Cooper, to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Chaplain Charles A. Davis, to take passage to Charleston, for duty in the *Wabash*.

Second Assistant Engineer Edmund Olsen, to examination at Philadelphia.

## DETACHED.

Gunner Edward J. Waugh, from ordnance duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, from the *Constitution*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Lieutenant Henry F. Picking, from the Naval Academy, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. Cooke, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Surgeon John Y. Taylor, from the *Onida*, and ordered North.

Surgeon John Y. Gibson, from the *Hartford*, and ordered to the *Onida*.

Lieutenant Simeon P. Gillett, from the *Glaucus*, and ordered to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Lieutenant John F. McGlinsey, from the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and ordered North.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Y. McCauley, from the command of the *Tioga*, and ordered North.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel G. Webber, from the *Chineo*, and ordered to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for duty on board the *Yankee*.

Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Scott, from the command of the *Musmee*, and ordered to take passage to Key West, Fla., to command the *Tioga*.

Second Assistant Engineer James Renshaw, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, to the *Canandaigua*, and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Surgeon Philip Sansdale, to the *Canandaigua*, and ordered to take passage to New Orleans, La., for duty on the *Hartford*.

Commander F. L. Haggerty, detaching him from special duty at Boston, Mass., and to resume his former duties.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Midshipman H. R. Bigelow, at the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

Acting Master George F. Hollis, to the *Fernandina*.

Acting Ensign Paul Arrante, to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Master Horace S. Young, to the West Gulf Squadron.

Acting Master H. M. Merrill, to take passage in the *Massachusetts* from Philadelphia to Port Royal, S. C., for command of the *O. M. Pettit*.

Acting Ensign William Henderson, to the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Master Loring G. Emerson, to take passage to Charleston for the command of the *Gladiolus*.

Acting Ensign George Leonard, to the *Louisiana*.

Acting Master William H. D'Wolf, and Acting Ensigns R. E. Anson and G. H. Wood, to the *Tunisia*, at Chester, Pa.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles P. Roebuck, to the *Tunisia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Foster B. Gilbert, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Cornelius Dailey, to the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master's Mates John McAllister and Alex. Moses, to medical survey at New York.

## DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. F. Goodman, from the *Nightingale* and settling accounts.

Acting Ensign George Leonard, from the *Kathadin* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensigns Theodore E. Lawton and E. P. Peterson, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Savannah*, at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Otis C. Chamberlain, from the *Marblehead* and ordered to the *Shamrock*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Elias D. Bruner, from the command of the *Nightingale* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Thomas Stevens, and Acting Assistant Surgeon John Flynn, from the *Nightingale* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign John W. Bennett, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

Acting Master Edwin Coffin, from the *Midnight* and ordered North.

Acting Master K. B. Arrante, from the *Fernandina* and ordered North.

Acting Master W. W. Crowninshield, from the *Chineo* and ordered to take passage to Charleston, S. C., for duty in the *Midnight*.

Acting Ensign Alex. D. Campbell, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Pontiac*.

Acting Master Ena O. Adams, from the command of the *Orella* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign D. F. O'Brien, from the command of the *Oliver H. Lee* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign L. B. King, from the command of the *Henry Jones* and waiting orders.

Acting Master T. E. Baldwin, from the command of the *O. M. Pettit* and ordered North.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George H. Guyer, from the *Danadon* and a leave of absence for one month is granted.

Acting Master W. F. Redding, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to command the *Sarah Bruen*.

Acting Ensign S. A. Dayton, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Sarah Bruen*.

Acting Ensigns S. P. Edwards and G. E. Holloway, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *James Adger*.

Acting Assistant Engineer Isaac S. Mench, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Mercury*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Sloan, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Mercury*.

Acting Chief Engineer Charles L. Carty, from the *Mahopac* and ordered to the *Manhattan*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles R. Jones, from the *James Adger* and ordered to the *Mingo*.

Acting Master J. F. Winchester, from temporary duty on the *Princeton* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign E. McKeever, from the *Louisiana* and ordered to the *Connecticut*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. German, from the *Peabody* and a leave of absence for one month is granted.

Acting Master J. C. Hamlin, from the command of the *Gladiolus* and ordered to the *Catskill*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Frederick W. Baker, from the *Monadnock* and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Ferdinand E. Thoring and Henry A. Chase, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Tunisia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Berna Cook, from the *Autona* and ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Francis Henderson, from the *Chineo* and ordered to the *Mahopac*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James H. Calden, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Daylight*.

Acting Master E. C. Healey, from the command of the *Beauregard* and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign E. M. Clark, from the *Beauregard* and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skelding, from the *Petrel* and settling accounts.

Acting Ensign H. Banks, from the *Kathadin* (West Gulf Squadron) and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Master's Mates John Locke and Edmund Aiken, from the *Nightingale* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mates John Broe and Francis Keenan, from the *Orella* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate William White, from the *Henry Jones* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate William R. Cox, from the *Oliver H. Lee* and waiting orders.

Acting Master's Mate W. H. Orney, from the *Glaucus* and ordered to the *Sarah Bruen*.

## APPOINTED.

A. J. Myers, Acting Assistant Paymaster, and waiting orders.

Thomas Fitzgerald, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Frederick C. Russell, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Camelia*.

Thomas Forbes, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Philadelphia*.

John Roache, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Pontiac*.

W. T. LaFarge, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Bienville*.

Harland P. Johnson, Acting Ensign, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Jacob Barnett, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Mercury*.

William G. Wright, Acting Third Assistant Engineer (under circular), and ordered to the *Mercury*.

W. J. Simon, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and waiting orders.

Robert Campbell, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Tacony*.

John A. Phillips, Acting Master and Pilot, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

John F. Reilly, Acting Chief Engineer, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.

Robert D. Giberson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Galea*.

Franklin Klesan, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Stephen Cushing, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

William Duffey, Acting Gunner, for duty in the *Potomac Flotilla*.

Charles H. Salisbury, Acting Master, and ordered to recruiting service.

Foster Thayer, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.

W. H. Bullis, Acting Ensign, and waiting orders.

Wesley Randall, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

James W. Baell, Charles O. Putnam, Edward A. Robinson, Roswell F. Baker and James E. Scribner, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.

William H. Fitzgerald, Acting Master's Mate, and ordered to instruction at New York.

## CONFIRMED.

Acting Ensign Thomas G. Smith, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William W. Smith (under circular), and ordered to the *Mary Sanford*.

Acting Ensigns Greenleaf G. Tripp, Richard F. Dodge, Thomas G. Watson, John Turner, William Kelly, Jr., Joseph L. Penfield and William H. Summers, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Ogden, and ordered to the *Hendrick Hudson*.

Acting Ensign George T. Joslin, and ordered to the *Potomac*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Boyle, and ordered to the *Commodore*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Petherick, and ordered to the *Meteor*.

Acting Master's Mate Henry Whalan, and ordered to the *Corypheus*.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas G. Murphy, and ordered to the *Nyanza*.

Acting Master's Mate Nathan A. Goldsmith, and ordered to the *South Carolina*.

Acting Master's Mates Adelbert Hooper and William Welch, and ordered to instruction at New York.

Acting Master's Mate John Davis, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.

Acting Carpenter George W. Kenny, and Acting Master's Mate Eben A. Turpin, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin Chistu, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joseph Waller, Abel K. Porter, Malcolm G. Marshall and Thomas Mattingley, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Carpenter Bernard Flaglie, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Chief Engineer Isham J. Hardy, Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel Tubbe, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles F. Degelman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers William M. Piercy and Lewis C. Thatcher, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

## RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Acting Master Charles Lawrence.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William S. Sillman.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Shields.

Acting Master's Mate W. W. Black, of the *Massasoit*.

Acting Master's Mate George Spencer, of the *Oliver H. Lee*.

Acting Master's Mate Charles Myers, at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Acting Master's Mate Lawrence M. Bowers, of the *Fandalia*.

Acting Ensign M. E. Flanagan, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wesley Royce, of the *Elk*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. A. French, of the *W. H. Brown*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master A. S. Bowen, Naval Rendezvous, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Acting Ensign A. H. Rowland, of the *Great Western*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Alpha E. Giles, of the *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Tate, of the *Red Rover*, Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers James Boyd and Herman W. Winans, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting Master's Mate F. Hesselewood, at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Washington Tenley.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

Acting Ensign O. K. Bernum, to the picket boat and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Acting Ensign V. J. Young, to the picket boat and ordered to the *Fort Donelson*.

Acting Master Elijah Ross, to the *Catskill* and a leave of absence for one month granted.

Acting Ensign S. P. Edwards, to the *James Adger* and ordered to the *Sarah Bruen*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer George L. Mortimer, accepting resignation and is hereby dismissed.

## PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Wm. McKendry, to Acting Master of the *Winona*.

Acting Masters William D. Urann, of the *Octavara*, and Henry J. Sleeper, of the *Metacomb*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenants.

Acting Ensign John O. Morse, of the *Metacomb*, to Acting Master.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the sloop *Yankee Doodle*, by the U. S. steamer *Elk*. She was captured on the 10th of June, coming out of the middle entrance of Pearl River, Mississippi Sound. She was loaded with cotton.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The prize steamers *Minnie* and *Young Republic* have been sold at auction in Boston. The *Minnie* was sold for \$32,000, and the *Young Republic* for \$51,000.

ORDERS have been received at the Portsmouth Yard to build three large steamers, and the work on two of them—the *Illinois* and the *Piscataqua*—has already commenced.

The following additional prizes have been adjudicated at the office of the Fourth Auditor, and are now ready for payment:—*Conestoga*, capture 47 bales of cotton; *Isasca*, capture *Miriam*.

WE learn that several of the employees at the Portsmouth Navy Yard have died of yellow fever since Thursday of last week. The disease was brought to the Yard by the steamer *De Soto*, from the Gulf.

THE U. S. steamer *Nipsic*, on the 27th ultimo, off Sapelo Sound, S. C., captured the sloop *Julia*, with a cargo of 90 bags of salt. The English steamer *Rose*, of London, from Nassau, N. P., was chased by the United States steamer *Wamutta*, and run ashore at New Inlet, on the coast of South Carolina, on the morning of the 2d of June. The crew escaped to the shore. The vessel was destroyed by Acting Master Lee, who commanded the *Wamutta*.

The storeship *Courier*, 4, from Boston, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked on Leonard's Keys, Bahamas, on the 14th ult. The vessel was a total loss. The guns, small arms, rigging, etc., were saved and sent to Nassau. Officers and crew were all saved. The officers of the *Courier* when last at Boston were as follows:—Acting Lieutenant-Commanding, S. C. Gray; Acting Master, Henry Keane; Acting Ensigns, Edwin B. Pratt, Edward C. Bowers, Albert J. Sampson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Henry B. Brown; Master's Mate, Lewis Sartre. Ensigns Pratt and Sampson and Paymaster Brown have arrived at New York.

A LETTER from Surgeon J. Wesley Boyden, of the U. S. gunboat *Wave*, who was taken prisoner at the time of the capture of that vessel and the gunboat *Granite State*, at Calcasieu Pass, La., states that he has been released, and was on board the steamer *Circassian* on the 17th of June, on his way to Mobile to report to Admiral Farragut. He says Paymaster John Reed, of the *Granite State*, is not dead, as reported, and that he saw him on the 12th. He had received word that Ensign Berry, of the *Granite State*, was in a low condition. He was shot in the leg, and has suffered amputation twice. He was left at Calcasieu with Dr. Vermulen, of the *Granite State*. Dr. Boyden says:—"None of the officers or men of the *Wave* were killed; though we fought half an hour longer than the *Granite State*. All the other officers of the *Granite State* and *Wave* are now confined at Camp Grace, Texas, except Dr. Vermulen, who is still at Calcasieu with Ensign Berry and several wounded men."

The line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire* reported off Charleston June 27th. The *Flambeau* arrived off Charleston from New York, on the 21st. The monitor *Nahant*, Lieutenant-Commander Miller, arrived off Charleston from Port Royal, on the same night, towed by the *Winona*, late from Osibaw. The *Pawnee* and the *Norwich* arrived off Charleston from the St. John's on Sunday week. The *Sonoma* arrived at Charleston on the 22d. The *Augusta* has left for Wilmington. The *Saratoga* arrived off Charleston on June 20. Lieutenant-Commander Gibson, of the *Lehigh*, has been relieved by Lieutenant-Commander Johnson, late of the *Nipsic*. The resignation of Paymaster Cowley, of the *Lehigh*, has been accepted. He is succeeded by Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, late of the staff of Major-General French. Paymaster Barker, of the *Catskill*, has been relieved by Paymaster Tuttle. Edward Carney, of the *Nipsic*, and Edward F. Mansfield, of the *Cimarron*, have been sentenced each to three years imprisonment with hard labor, for stealing and other offences.

The United States steamer *Tioga*, Lieutenant-Commander McCauley commanding, has arrived at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, seven days from Key West, having left that port on Sunday, June 19. The *Tioga* was ordered North by Admiral Bailey, of the East Gulf Squadron, in consequence of the breaking out of the yellow fever on board whilst lying in the harbor of Key West. In consequence of the serious illness from the fever of the surgeon, Dr. DuBois, at the time of her sailing, Assistant Surgeon George H. Cooke, of the East Gulf Squadron, was ordered to her, in charge of the sick. Five of her officers and crew died on board after leaving Key West, and were buried at sea. Their names are as follows:—Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles T. Fitch, Third Assistant Engineers James B. McNamara and Charles P. Scott; David Marior, landsman; John Stevens, marine. Annexed is a list of the officers of the United States steamer *Tioga*:—Lieutenant-Commander, E. Y. McCauley; Lieutenant, John F. McGlinsey; Assistant Surgeons, George H. Cooke, in charge, Frank L. DuBois; Acting Masters, L. C. MacIntire and Charles O'Neil; Acting Ensigns, Hamilton Bingham, Otis A. Thompson, James Merchant; Acting Master's Mates, Lovett and ————; Engineer, W. H. Messenger, acting chief; Third Assistants, J. Kenely, H. P. Tapman, G. A. Feltz.

## NEW MUSIC.

THE DYING SOLDIER BOY. Words by LOUISE. Music by W. V. WALLACE.

MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE. By W. V. WALLACE.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION. As sung by the TREMAIN Brothers.

MY LITTLE ANGEL. Melody by ASA HUTCHINSON. Arranged by M. F. H. SMITH.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' FAVORITES. FLORENCE, nocturne.

GOLDEN DREAMS AND FAIRY CASTLES. Words by Mrs. M. A. KIDDER. Melody by S. C. FOSTER. Arranged by Mrs. PARKHURST.

I'M WILLING TO WAIT. Words by Mrs. M. A. KIDDER. Music by Mrs. PARKHURST.

THE PURE, THE BRIGHT, THE BEAUTIFUL. Music by S. C. FOSTER. Arranged by Mrs. PARKHURST.

NEW EMANCIPATION SONG. As sung by the HUTCHINSON Family. Music by Mrs. PARKHURST.

THE SIGH IN THE HEART. Sentimental Waltz. By Mrs. PARKHURST.

HOW GOES THE MONEY? Humorous song by SAXE, with music by ASA HUTCHINSON.

All the preceding are from HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York.



DURING the year ending June 30, 1863, there were purchased for the United States 173,832 horses and 86,254 mules, and there were captured 7,783 horses and 6,955 mules, which, added to those on hand at the commencement of the year, made the number 197,457 horses and 110,063 mules. There were condemned, sold, died, or lost by capture, during the year, 57,676 horses and 17,170 mules. More than one horse out of every four was thus *hors de combat*, while nearly one mule in every seven was a used-up beast. Yet \$16,631 58 was paid for veterinary surgeons, and \$39,292 39 for medicines for horses and mules.

By an advertisement in another place, it will be seen that Colonel THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, late Paymaster-General of the State of New York, has formed a copartnership with Messrs. ALLEN & LUCKEY, 243 Broadway, for the transaction of a general banking business, with especial reference to the collection of Army and Navy Claims for Bounty, Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c. The reputation of Colonel VAN BUREN, as well as that of his partners, who are gentlemen of character and means, will ensure the success and stability of this new firm.

#### (BUSINESS NOTICE.)

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this valuable remedy, which, independent of the necessity of its being in every household, should be distributed among our brave soldiers. It is easily carried, and would be the means of saving life, as a teaspoonful in a little water restores a soldier who gives out from fatigue or exposure to the sun.

FRED'K BROWN, Sole Proprietor,  
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

#### BUSINESS NOTICE.

We notice that C. S. HUBBARD, of New Haven, Conn., is Agent for "Parson Brownlow's" paper, at \$2 00 per year in advance—cheap enough. Try it a year.

#### MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

OLIVER—REDMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, June 30, by Rev. Dr. Hyde, Captain THOMAS H. OLIVER, 7th Missouri Infantry, to Miss HELEN J., daughter of Captain M. T. and Mary W. Redman.

RUSSELL—BERKOWITZ.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 23, by Rev. James A. Her, Captain CHARLES H. RUSSELL, U.S.A., to Miss ANNIE L. BERKOWITZ, all of New York.

HUGH—BENGER.—June 29, by Rev. D. C. Eddy, D.D., Captain JAMES S. HUGH, Provost-Marshal of Columbus, Ky., to Miss SALLY C. Benger, of Philadelphia.

FREEMAN—RICKER.—At the home of the bride's father, Pleasant Hill, Clermont Co., O., on Tuesday, June 28, Dr. ROWEN FREEMAN, of Cincinnati, late Surgeon U.S.V., to Miss ROSSELLA A., daughter of Major E. Ricker, County Treasurer of Clermont County.

BOGGS—HAYWARD.—In New Orleans, on the 19th ult., Lieutenant HEDDIE BOGGS, U.S.A., to Miss MARIA L., daughter of the late Ebenezer Hayward, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass.

TURNER—LACY.—At the residence of Major J. N. Caldwell, U.S.A., Cambridge, O., on Tuesday, June 28, by Rev. John W. McCarry, Mr. JAMES M. TURNER, of Cincinnati, O., to Miss HELEN F., daughter of the late Captain Edgar M. Lacy, U.S.A.

GIBSON—DENNY.—At the residence of H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., June 18, by Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, D.D., Major THOMAS GIBSON, of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Miss JULIET H., daughter of the late W. H. Denny, M.D., of Pittsburgh.

#### DIED.

WRIGHT.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 2, Captain AUGUSTUS M. WRIGHT, of the 57th regiment N.Y.V., from wounds received June 17, at the battle of Petersburg.

MILLER.—In New York, on Thursday, June 30, Major LINSEY H. MILLER, U.S.A., aged 30 years.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

#### THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE

ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
BALTIMORE,  
MERRILL'S PATENT BRANCH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES,  
Pronounced by the best authority to be the  
MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS  
of the kind.  
For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.

THE SALEM LEG.—Send to the SALEM LEG COMPANY, Salem, Mass., for CIRCULAR NUMBER FOUR. It contains a description of the Leg, a list of twenty-five advantages over other artificial legs, testimonials in its favor from eminent Surgeons, and accounts of cases which have been treated by this original and ingenious method.

This Leg is under the patronage of the United States Government, for the use of the Army.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier Every Afternoon at 3 1/2.

#### D. VAN NOSTRAND,

192 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Have recently published the following works:

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General-in-Chief and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Russia.

Translated from the French, with Notes.

By H. W. HALLECK, LL.D.,

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As developed by the Report of Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLLELLAN and other published documents. By J. G. BARNARD, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Chief Engineer in the Army of the Potomac from its organization to the close of the Peninsular Campaign. 1 vol. octavo with map. Cloth, \$1 00.

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#### MAP OF RICHMOND, VA.,

and surrounding country, showing

#### REBEL FORTIFICATIONS.

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Any of the above works sent free by mail on receipt of price.

#### PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,  
June 30, 1864.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to each bidder, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the Yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own Yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other Yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those Yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the commandant of the yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guaranty, as required by the law of August 10, 1843, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards.

#### KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel and Keelson Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber and Knees; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 5, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 6, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 7, Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 8, Yellow Pine Plank and Boards; No. 9, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 10, White Pine and White Oak Deck Plank; No. 11, Ash Logs and Plank; No. 12, Ash Oars; No. 13, Hickory Buts; No. 14, Cedar Boards; No. 15, Locust; No. 16, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 17, Black Spruce; No. 18, Lignumvite; No. 19, Iron round, flat and square; No. 20, Steel; No. 21, Iron Spikes; No. 22, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 23, Lead; No. 24, Tin and Zinc; No. 25, Hardware; No. 26, Zinc Paints; No. 27, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 28, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 29, Fish Oil; No. 30, Linseed Oil; No. 31, Glass; No. 32, Tallow, Soap and Sweet Oil; No. 33, Ship Chandlery.

#### CHARLESTOWN.

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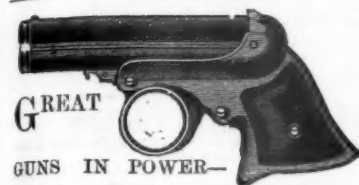
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